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The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY JANUARY 6, 1882. NO. 31

THE CONVENTION.

Full Proceedings of the August Body That Would Make Twins of Dakota.

The Various Committees and the Commendable Unanimity That Prevailed Throughout.

Adoption, With few Changes of the Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Appointment of a Delegation of Twenty-one to Represent Dakota at Washington.

Miscellaneous Resolutions and Princely Hospitality Extended the Delegates by the People of Fargo.

The Convention.

The convention called at Fargo to discuss the division of Dakota territory and adopt appropriate resolutions and transact such other business as in the eyes of the delegates present would best subserve the cause, met in that city Wednesday morning, January 4, and was called to order by H. F. Miller, of Cass county. Hon. Geo. H. Walsh was appointed temporary chairman and John J. Shotwell, secretary. General Wilson being called upon to state the object of the meeting, did so in a very neat little speech, after which a committee on credentials was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: H. F. Miller, Cass; E. P. Wells, Stutsman, and A. McKenzie, Burleigh, who reported no contests and the unrepresentation of Pembina and Ransom counties.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

E. P. Wells, Stutsman, F. H. Adams, Barnes, Judge Barnes, Cass; A. J. Stacy, Walsh; C. A. Lounsberry, Burleigh; W. F. Steele, Kidder; W. T. Collins, Grand Forks; E. M. Whitman, La Moure; J. H. Miller, Richland, and E. N. Falk, Traill, were appointed a committee on permanent organization, and the following committee on resolutions was appointed. W. M. Potter, John M. Dennett, O. A. Carpenter, C. A. Williams, W. F. Steele, T. G. Hamilton, W. A. Carr, E. M. Whitman, J. C. Nickuns, J. C. Pratt and W. A. Selby.

A short recess was taken after which the committee on permanent organization reported as follows, which report was adopted. President, George H. Walsh, Grand Forks; vice presidents, R. E. Wallace, Stutsman; William Harmon, Burleigh; J. H. Miller, Richland; J. B. Hall, Cass, and B. W. Benson, Barnes; secretaries, John J. Shotwell, Cass; J. J. Mitchell, Morton, and John Flittie, Traill. Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTER DINNER.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m. and W. M. Potter, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following which were read and then taken up and discussed seriatim:

1. This convention of delegates appointed from the various counties embraced in Northern Dakota and instructed to give expression to the views of the people whom they represent concerning the proposed division of the territory, do hereby declare and resolve.

1. That the territory ought to be divided [illegible] because the territory is too unwieldy as now constituted, and the transaction of the public business is thereby rendered needlessly burdensome: Because the settlement of immigration flowing into it following the great lines of river and rail have tended to the formation of northern and southern communities alienated in sympathy and interest. Because population, already ample, is increasing with unexampled rapidity and gives assurance of the speedy admission of two great and populous states within the present territorial boundary: And because the forty sixth parallel is a natural dividing line and will cut the territory into two nearly equal parts.

2. That the claims of territory lying south of the proposed dividing line to admission into the Union as a state, are referred to congress with cordial wishes that the application may be successful, while for the territory lying north of that line, embracing the enormous wealth of the New Northwest, we ask only separate territorial organization, and the opportunity to develop, as a district community, our vast and varied resources.

3. That claiming an equal share with our brethren residing south of the forty-sixth parallel in the assets under which each partner in the common territory has achieved so much of greatness, we protest against any attempt to appropriate it to the benefit of one section to the prejudice of the other, and we therefore respectfully ask congress to retain the title "North Dakota" and "South Dakota" as on the political structure to be carved out of the common inheritance.

4. That we ask for division anyhow, whatever else may or may not be done. We are unequivocally opposed to the admission of the present territory as a state.

5. That, the people of North Dakota, in view of the great injustice of farther delay in remedying the evils under which they suffer, and the duty of the parent government to stimulate the growth of this vast and fertile portion of the territorial domain, are impelled to express the hope that political and personal motives and ambitions will not be permitted to check or defeat changes demanded by the public good and so essential to the welfare of the Northwest.

6. That we are not indifferent to the services already rendered in their behalf by Hon. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, in the senate; and Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, our territorial delegate, in the house, and we respectfully solicit their co-operation, with that of all others, in and out of congress, who are disposed to do justice to Dakota, and to give effect to the expressed will of a people whose achievements have already shed lustre upon American enterprise and added immensely to the national wealth.

ADOPTED.

After some discussion as to the feasibility of dividing on the seventh standard parallel, the discussion of a few objectionably harsh words in the construction of a few sentences, the preamble and resolutions were adopted. The following gentlemen were then chosen to represent North Dakota as the delegation to Washington:

Delegate at Large—Judge A. H. Barnes; alternate, Col. P. Donan.

Cass county—E. B. Eddy, S. G. Roberts, C. A. Roberts and W. B. McConnell.

Barnes—F. H. Adams.

Walsh—O. A. Carpenter.

Burleigh—C. A. Lounsberry.

Grand Forks—Geo. H. Walsh, H. G. Stone and J. S. Eishelman.

Kidder—W. F. Steele.

Morton—M. J. Edgerley.

Stutsman—A. Klause.

Richland—Folsom Dow and H. B. Crandall.

Traill—Lonis Thompson and W. E. Clayton.

Pembina—Judson LaMour and E. A. Healey.

Ransom—C. D. Austin.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Cass, the delegates were allowed to name their proxies in case of their not being able to visit Washington.

A motion requesting the newspapers of North Dakota to publish the proceedings of this convention was passed.

EXTENDING THANKS.

The people of Fargo having quietly notified all hotel keepers that the expenses of the various delegates would be borne by them, Mr. Miller rose to remark: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—It was stated on the floor a short time since by a member of the Cass county delegation that the Cass county people were never known to put up a job. Since that time I have had the proof that Cass county people, and Fargo people especially, have put up jobs. The evidence in this case bears upon us who are delegates to this convention. I am told that the people of Fargo notified the various hotels and boarding houses that they will be responsible for all our bills. They thus leave us nothing to do but go home. In conjunction with my feiend, Major Hamilton, I beg leave to offer the following resolution, as expressive of our feelings under these circumstances:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby extended to the citizens of Fargo for the kind courtesies received at their hands by the members of this convention.

It was stated by Major Edwards that the North Pacific was willing to grant passes to delegates visiting Washington, and he thought the Manitoba road would do the same.

Dr. Hall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be returned to the North Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railways for their kindness extended the members of this convention.

Adjourned.

The Peninah.

The Fargo Argus of yesterday says: "At four o'clock yesterday Judge Hudson announced his decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction issued against the sale of the steamer Peninah and denied the motion. He decided that the alleged seizure was in violation of section 2,140 of the United States statutes; that the seizure must be preceded by a search for and the finding of liquor on board the boat; that then the seizure must be made by an officer mentioned in that section, viz.: either the "superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agents, sub-agent or commanding officer of a military post in Indian country," that the record in this case showed no search; that the seizure was made by a United States marshal, and not by one of the officers named. He also found that, in fact, the seizure was made at Fort Buford, Dakota, and not in Montana; that in view of all this the Montana court had never acquired jurisdiction, and its judgment was void. He further decided that the Montana marshal had no right to attempt to sell the boat in Dakota, and therefore he was a mere trespasser, and therefore he made the order. The decision is said to practically settle the case, and the Peninah people are consequently happy."

WASHINGTON.

Programme for the Closing Arguments in the Guiteau Trial—Only One More Week.

Judge Cox Issues Directions as to the Management of the Court Room.

Judge Porter, for the Prosecution, to Make the Closing Remarks to the Jury.

Congressman Orth Satisfied That Keifer Has Selected His Committees with a Partial Eye.

Small-pox Spreading Over the Country—The Matter to be Considered by Congress.

Guiteau.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The counsel for the defense in the Guiteau case will present their law points to Judge Cox to morrow morning. His honor will rule upon them Saturday morning. Davidge will then make the opening argument for he prosecution which will probably take the entire day. Scoville reply for the defense on Monday, and will be followed by Col. Reed and Guiteau, who will be permitted to address the jury if he desires. Judge Porter will make the closing argument to the jury.

Scoville remarked this morning he did not think the argument would consume more than four days. If this expectation is realized, the case will probably go to the jury not later than next Thursday.

Cost of Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The estimate amount of lucre disbursed for witness fees and mileage by the marshal places the cost to the government of witnesses in the Guiteau trial at $4,500 and the witnesses for the defense at $2,294. Bills of many witnesses have not yet been paid.

In His Lonely Prison Cell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—No person was permitted to see Guiteau to-day with the exception of jail officials. It is said by Warden Crocker that no one saw him yesterday, and until termination of the trail his counsel and his brother and his sister are the only persons who will be permitted to visit him in the jail. This rule, the warden said, was strictly in accordance with the wishes or the prisoner's counsel.

Cox's Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Judge Cox issued the following directions as to the management of the court room during the argument of the case of Guiteau to the jury:

"No visitors will be allowed to stand in the northwest corner of the room; the jury is in the corner."

"No visitors ta enter there after argument is commenced each day, so as to pass between the connsel and the iuro, though visitors may be admitted who are invited to seats on the bench."

"All persons leaving the court room during the argument must pass out through the south doors, to avoid passing between the counsel and iury, and for that object the passageway is to be left between the central table and the audience."

"The south passageway to be kept sufficiently clear to allow passage in and out."

"The space before the jury to be kept clear."

"The marshals are charged with the execution of above directions."

Testimony Closed.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4,—The testimony in the Guiteau case closed to-day. At the opening of the court Scoville made the following affidavit:

United States of America, District of Columbia in supreme court, District of Columbia, holding criminal term; the United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau; case No. 11,465: indictment for murder.

George Scoville being duly sworn deposes and says he was counsel for the defendant in this case and in the preperation for trial thereof. As to the summoning of witnesses and obtaining evidence on behalf of the defense; that upon the issue of insanity, raised in this case, the defendant himself has not been in a mental condition to afford any aid to this case in obtaining witnesses or in giving him any information as to evidence material for the defense; that since the case for the defense was closed, to-wit, since the 15th day of December, A. D. 1881, this affiant has learned of the existence and names certain material witnesses for the defendant upon the issue of insanity, and whose testimony is very important, and in behalf of the defendant should be given in this case; that such additional evidence is material for the most part, in view of the fact it relates to the condition of the mind of the prisoner at the time nearest the date of the commission of the alleged offense in this case more than in any other evidence produced for the defense and goes to show his insanity at that date with greater certainty than any evidence in the knowledge of this affiant up to the time the case was announced closed for the defense; that the names of the witnesses whose existence and names have recently came to the knowledge of the affiant as aforesaid, are Anton Bragdon, Marshal Green, James Brooks, Thomas Rathborne, Katie Collins, G. W. McElfresh, Manville A. Austin, Andrew McFarland; that this affiant is advised, and believes it to be true that he can prove by said Bragdon, Green, Katie Collins and Edwin Austin that they each of them frequently saw the defendant in the park opposite white house during the later part of the month of June, A. D., 1881; and they had observed his singular and strange conduct showing every indication of insanity, so much so that said witnesses were thoroughly convinced he was of unsound mind, and that fact was freely commented upon between them; that by the affidavit he could prove by said Brooks and Rathborne that they had an interview with the prisoner on the third of July, possibly the second in which the prisoner said, "I wish you people would let me alone, I have some rights;" that was some time before said Brooks and Rathborne could induce him to talk to them, and when he did talk he said to them that he had contemplated the removal of the president for six weeks, was forced to do it by an inspiration from God, or words to that effect, and that he had no fear of punishment and he did not fear but that he would beliberated; that the prisoner was unconscious of any risk or danger of himself for the trial for his act, and showed to said witnesses by his words and manner unmistakable evidence of insanity. Affiant further expects to prove by said McElfresh and M. A. Austin that they rode to jail with the prisoner as officers in charge of him immediately after the shooting on the second of July last, and that all actions and words of the prisoner on that occasion were indications of an insane man; that affiant expects to prove by said McFarland that he had been connected with insane asylums and had almost constant care and oversight of insane people for thirty-nine years past; being many years in charge of the Illinois state asylum for insane at Jacksonville, in that state, where he now resides, and which position he now holds; that he knew Luther W. Guiteau in his life time and had an opportunity for a week, during which time said Guiteau was his guest at Jacksonville, of scientific observations of his mental condition, and came to the conclusion that said Guiteau was insane on the subject of religion, and that such is the present opinion of said McFarland, and that from circumstances and facts developed in the evidence of this case thus far, said McFarland is of the opinion the prisoner is insane. Affiant further says he has been misled by the course of prosecution giving the names of said McElfresh to the defendent as a witness for the prosecution in this case and then not calling him as such witness, and that he would otherwise have been called by the defence; that he is informed and believes that Brooks, Rathborne and Austin are all in the government employ and subject to the call of the prosecution on this case at anytime.

(Signed) GEO. SCOVILLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 4th day of January, 1882.

[Signed] R. J. MEIGH, Clerk.
W. G. WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk.

COX EXPLAINS.

An argument followed, at the close of which Judge Cox said that the counsel for the defense came here a stranger to the court and to the district, and even to the prisoner himself surrounded with difficulties from the outset. The most serious difficulty was that the odium attached to the assassination made the witnesses unwilling to even allow their names to be known to the defense. Appreciating all difficulties which embarrassed the defense, he (Judge Cox) had felt disposed to offset this with equal latitude, and more than ordinary facilities in proportion to their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered in surrebuttal testimony; in his opinion proof of insanity should be limited to the evidence in brief, of the defense, and the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. He therefore must exclude the testimony of D. M. McFarland. The testimony however, of this witness by which the defense expected to prove that the prisoner asserted upon the day of the assassination, and upon the day after, the motive for this act, the court held, should be admitted as evidence in surrebuttal and two or three witnesses testified to immaterial points when the taking of testimony was closed. The prosecution then stated the points which they wished the the court to rule, and the court adjourned to Saturday.

Why Is It?

It has often been asked, "Why is it that a dance at the Merchants always draws a large crowd?" No one seems able to answer the question, but certain it is that all that is necessary is to make mention in the paper that "there's going to be a dance to-night at the Merchants" and the house will be jammed. Last evening's sheet and pillow case party was a highly enjoyable affair. Every particle of floor room was covered, and a glance at the ghastly looking white dominoes flitting back and forth reminded one of the resurrection day. About fifty couple were present, and by the appearance of the crowd at Bogue & Schreck's, at 1 o'clock, one would think they had had little to eat for a month.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Murderers of the Gibbons Family on Route to Maysville, Followed by a Mob.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Car Shops to be Located at Minneapolis.

Two Men Drowned at Red Wing, Minnesota—Brave Bear Found Guilty of Murder.

A Church Panic Causes the Serious Injury of Fifty or Sixty Persons.

A Washington Girl Fasts Forty-three Days, Yields up the Ghost and Crosses the River.

The Gibbons Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Times-Star Catlettsburg, Ky., special says: "Judge Brown, fearing a great crowd from Ashland would prevent the hearing of the cases of the Gibbons family murderers, ordered the steamer Mountain Boy to get up steam and take the prisoners to Maysville, Ky., for safe keeping. The mob took possession of the steamer Mountain Girl and started in pursuit. It is thought the prisoners will not get to Maysville."

The Ohio Murderers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—A Portmouth, O., special says: "The steamer Mountain Boy, having on board Ellis Craft, George Ellis and Wm. Neal, the murderers, guarded by a detachment of Mayville guards, malitia, seventy-five in number, provided with arms and ammunition, landed at this port for coal at 1:30 this afternoon. George Ellis, when interviewed, reiterated what he has already confessed, which did not differ from what has been reported by the associated press, and he still claims that his share in the murder was only that of an unwilling witness. The steamer Hudson, with the militia, met the Mountain Boy at Riverton, ten miles above here, and transferred the Maysville guards to the Mountain Boy. The Mountain Girl, a mile or two behind at the time, abandoned the pursuit on hearing the prisoners were strongly guarded by the military.

Brave Bear Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

YANKTON, D. T., Jan. 5.—Brave Bear was found guilty of murder in the first degree today and will be sentenced Monday.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 5.—Two young men, Andrew Gunderson and Fred Matter, were drowned while skating yesterday.

Boom for Minneapolis.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—It is at last definately determined that the Milwaukee car shops, to cost $600,000, and when completed to employ 1,500 hands, will be located in Minneapolis. The work of construction will be commenced at once.

Mail Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

GLENDIVE, M. T., Jan. 5.—During last night sometime the North Pacific express office was broken open and the three mail pouches with mail from Fort Custer and Keogh, and from Miles City and end of the track, taken out, cut open, contents taken, and bags left by the railroad track. There is no clue to the robbers. Two men were asleep in the building at the time. It is not known whether there was any considerable amount of money in the mail or not.

Church Panic.

CHICAGO, Jan, 5.—A special from Quincy, Ills., says that this afternoon during the funeral services of the late pastor of Salem church, and while the church was densely packed, for some unknown cause a panic ensued and ten or twelve persons seriously injured and thirty or forty others more or less hurt.

Juvenile Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3.—During a quarrel between two children named Williams and Gates, aged seven and five years respectively, the younger of the two secured a revolver belonging to one of the older members of the family, and discharged the weapon at his little adversary, killing him instantly.

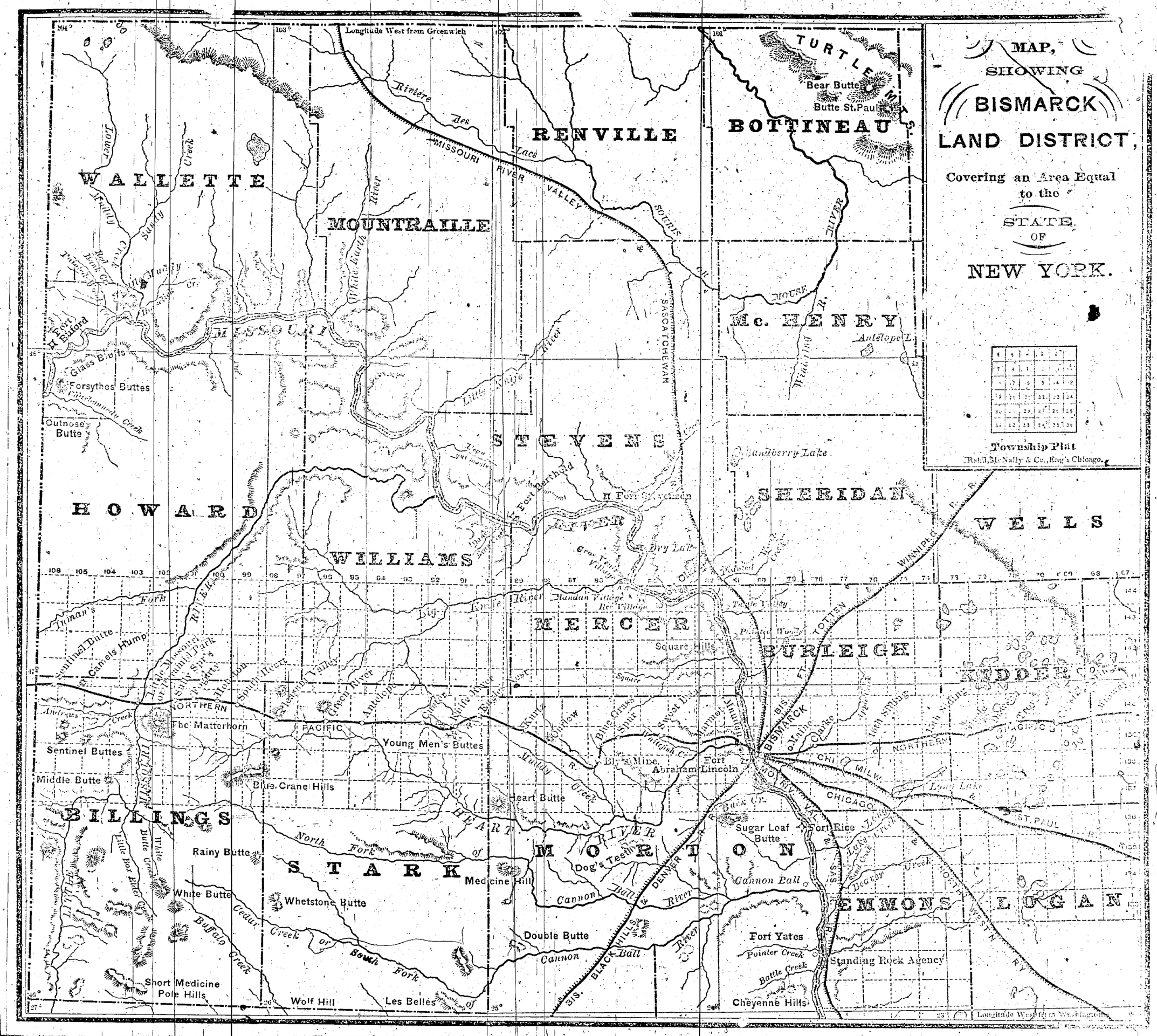
Sarah's Luck.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3—It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt receives $100,000 for her engagement here.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Map Showing the Bismarck Land District, Comprising an Area of 51,000 Square Miles, or a Territory Equal to the Whole State of New York.



The Bismarck Land District

The map published in this issue shows the location of the Bismarck land district. Its extent will be be comprehended when the reader is informed that it covers a territory greater than the state of New York; embracing as it does over 50,000 square miles, while the state of New York has but 47,000.

THE SURVEYS.

Owing to the lack of appropriations, comparatively little of this district has been surveyed, and there are to-day in Burleigh county nearly as many settlers on unsurveyed as there are on surveyed lands The money appropriated, however, has been used wisely; and the township lines have been run; and through a system of deposits the townships are being sub-divided where necessary.

THE COUNTRY

is well watered as will be seen by the map, and timber abounds along the Missouri and tributary streams. Along the Missouri, Heart, Knife, Cannon Ball and Little Missouri rivers the country is decidedly rolling, though not mountainous in any of its parts. The bottom lands along the Missouri are generally from half a mile to twelve miles wide, and here the timber abounds. The table lands, however, are the best for grazing and grain, as the bottoms are formed by river deposits, while the uplands

HAVE A SOIL

rich in all the elements that make wheat, flax, corn and grass. The soil is an accumulation of vegetable and mineral matter from eighteen inches to five feet deep, resting upon a drift formation from thirty to fifty feet deep, every foot of which is richer in the elements in soil, which makes farming succesaful, and therefore more profitable than the best lands in New England. Among these elements are disintegrated lime boulders, deposits of gypsum, mingled with the soil, frequently in the form of crystals, and vegetable matter of almost every sort.

THE CROPS

grown are varied and comprise everything produced in a temperate climate Wheat, oats, barley and flax, however, succeed the best. There is no rain in autumn, none in winter and but little during the time these grains are ripening; nor is there but little snow in early winter. At this writing (December 26, 1881,) the prairies are bare, the weather mild and the streets dusty. Stock are feeding upon the prairies as in September, and the outside doors of business houses and dwelling houses are open, as in summer. In February and March the fall of snow reaches ten to twenty inches. This, melting, moistens the ground thoroughly, and the crops are put in and get well under way without rain. In May and June the vapor rising from the melting snow in the mountains, drifted eastward by the prevailing winds, comes down in the form of rain.

THE RAINFALL

is then abundant and is sufficient, with the snows of February and March, without a drop a any other season of the year, to produce enormous crops As a result, the straw and berry are unusually bright and the grain is unusually heavy. Wheat often reaches sixty four pounds to the bushel and oats forty pounds. Corn is also successfully grown, and frequently yields fifty bushels to the acre on sod, planted in the furrow and plowed under at the time of the first breaking of the prairie. Better vegetables were never raised in any country. The potatoes frequently weigh two and one-half pounds each, and are never hollow hearted; cabbage, twenty two pounds each; turnips, seventeen, and parsnips over two and one-half feet in length.

CATTLE FEED AND GROW FAT

on the prairie bunch grass during the entire winter. Provision for fodder and shelter is always made, but when protected by timber the cattle do not need it. Horses and mules live in the same manner.

THE CLIMATE

is all that can be desired. Passing from the coast of Japan eastward, there is a current similar to the gulf stream, which strikes the Pacific coast near Van Couver's Island. This warm stream of water brings with it a warm current of atmosphere, which passes down the coast, giving to California the favorable climate with which all are familiar. These warm currents of air, mingling with the colder land currents, give to Washington territory a rainy season instead of the usual northern winter. They pass over the depression called the northern pass of the Rocky Mountains, follow the formation of the country—the course of the Missouri river—and give this region

THE CHENOOK WINDS,

for which the Missouri valley has become so famous. It is a fact not generally known, but true nevertheless, that the islands off the coast of Alaska are never touched by frost. The thermometer ranges in the vicinity of sixty above zero during the entire winter. Look at the course of the Missouri river. Would not the modifying influences that affect these islands be naturally conducted by the river to this? These influences open the Missouri and Yellowston rivers at their northern extremities first, and enables farmers about Bismarck to sow and harvest their grains two weeks earlier than they do in the Red river country, and they give a climate far more favorable in winter. It is never colder at Bismarck than it is at Fargo, but in midwinter it is always warmer, and a difference of even fifty degrees has been noted on several occasions. There is an average of six to ten degrees difference, in favor of Bismarck, between St. Paul and Bismarck, as can be shown by the records of the United States signal offices. These claims, laughed at only a few years ago, are now conceded by all who are familiar with the country.

THE MARKETS

of this region are superior to those of Iowa or Missouri. There is a home market growing out of the rapid settlement of the country and the extension of railroads that creates a local demand for almost everything grown aside from wheat. Wheat is shipped from all points on the North Pacific railroad, as far west as Bismarck, to either Minneapolis or Duluth at an average of fifteen cents per bushel The superior character of the wheat gives a margin of itself of at least ten cents per bushel, because the wheat is in demand for manufacture by the great mills at Minneapolis and for shipment east. It is purchased by speculators and mixed with lower grades; it is purchased by manufacturers even in Michigan, and improves, when mixed, their best winter varieties. Because of the local demand, the ease in reaching the lakes; and the demand for Dakota No. 1 hard by manufacturers and speculators, wheat brings 25 per cent. more per bushel in north Dakota than it does in south Dakota.

THE YIELD OF GRAIN

is not only greater in pounds per bushel but in bushels per acre. In north Dakota and north Minnesota the yield of wheat per acre is from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, the average being about twenty-two bushels, In south Dakota and southern Minnesota the yield is from six to eighteen bushels per acre, the average not to exceed ten bushels. Here we get better crops of grain, vegetables and grass. There the corn crop alone is superior.

RAILROADS.

The North Pacific railroad crosses north Dakota from east to west, 370 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern has extended its lines well into north Dakota, and is working on a direct line to Bismarck. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is also extending its Hastings & Dakota division to Bismarck. A line of road is projected leading north of Bismarck into the Mouse river country, and still another northwest into the Saschatchewan region. Both of these lines will be built by the North Pacific. Still another line is projected from Winnipeg to Bismarck, and another from Mandan to the Black Hills. The latter is also likely to be constructed under the auspices of the North Pacific. A line is being built north from Jamestown to Devil's Lake; another from Grand Forks to Devil's Lake, and still another west from Breckenridge to Fort Yates. This line will build branches connecting with the North Pacific at Bismarck, and two or three other points between Fargo and Bismarck. A branch is being built down the Red river from Fargo; another thirty miles from Casselton. The country is being literally gridironed by railroads, because of the magic word, "wheat."

RIVER NAVIGATION

The Missouri river is navigable for 1,200 miles above Bismarck to Fort Benton for boats having a capacity of 350 to 750 tons. The Yellowstone, which joins the Missouri at Fort Buford, is navigable for 350 miles. The Red river is navigable from Fargo north to the British line.

BISMARCK.

The head of the Bismarck land district, and the most important point, so far as location is concerned, in North Dakota, is located at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri river. It is a town of about 2,500 people. It has a United States land office, United States custom office, office of collector of internal revenue, United States quarter master depot, and is the headquarters of the Northwestern division of the United States military telegraph, the officer in charge having under his control over 2,000 miles of wire, leading northwest to all military posts in this department, and making a complete circle via Fort Benton, Helena, Montana, points in Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, returning to the central office at Bismarck via Deadwood and Fort Yates. This great system, the largest of the kind in the world, connects with the Pacific system, and gives Bismarck telegraph facilities equal to any city in the Northwest. Five lines of steamers have their headquarters at Bismarck, and twenty two steamers are constantly employed during the season of navigation, plying between Bismarck and points on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone,

The city is prospering, enjoying as it does an immense trade from the surrounding country, the river and railroad extension.

Its postoffice is of the second class, the same grade as Auburn, New York, and other towns even larger.

Its schools, both public and Catholic, are graded, and it has five churches.

The Masons and Old Fellows have organized societies and halls for their own use.

BURLEIGH COUNTY

has an area of farm land equivalent to 1,382,400 acres—sixty townships of thirty-six sections each—eight thousand farms of a quarter section each. The Missouri river forms its western boundary, and gives it a river frontage of over eighty miles. Turtle river, Painted Woods, Burnt and Apple creeks are among the streams that drain its surface.

Heavy bodies of timber are found along the river, and excellent farming lands may be had under the homestead, preemption or timber culture laws. There is half a million acres of government lands in this county alone subject to entry under these laws. There is no county in the United States offering equal advantages. Timber, prairie, grazing or grain lands, inexhaustible beds of coal, and in addition to the unoccupied government lands over a quarter million acres of railroad lands, which can be purchased on favorable terms.

KIDDER COUNTY

with its scores or lovely lakes, its bonanza farms, at Steele, Troy and and Dawson, and intelligent people, invites those looking for homes in the west to come and see what has been done during the past three years in a country until these

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farms were opened, popularly supposed to be worthless. Its farmers report the largest yield of grain produced on the line of the North Pacific, excepting in Burleigh county, where the yield was equal to it, and the stock growing interests is rapidly being developed.

EMMONS COUNTY

has also a river frontage of sixty miles, and has all of the favorable character of Burleigh county. There is room here for thousands of families to locate on government land, near to timber and near to water transportation.

MORTON COUNTY.

lies directly west of Burleigh county with the Missouri river its eastern boundary. Like Burleigh county it has an immense river frontage and is well watered. All that can be said for Burleigh county in relation to soil and climate and advantages of transportation may be said of Morton county.

MANDAN.

lying directly across the river from Bismarck is its county seat. Mandan has prospered beyond all precedent, has two newspapers, national bank, public schools churches, an immense brick hotel, and many brick business houses. It is only three years old, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

STARK AND BILLINGS COUNTIES

lying west of Morton county are also good counties, and offer most excellent advantages to settlers. The whole country is open to settlement. The government land is untaken, and the railroad land unsold.

DICKINSON.

formerly Pleasant Valley, is, or will be the county seat of Stark county. It is the end of a freight division, and a branch road is contemplated from this point to the Black Hills. Hon. W. S. Dickinson, of New York, has here opened a bonanza farm. The famous Bad Lands are first reached at Sully Springs in Billings county and extend twenty-five miles westward along the line of the North Pacific.

THE BAD LANDS

or pyramid plains, as they are now called possess unusual interest. They charm the eye and astonish the investigator. Here the Indians loved to roam because here was found the best grazing in all the land, therefore the best feed with excellent shelter for game. Deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep and the grizzly are still abundant in the Bad Lands.

SENTINEL BUTTE

marks the beginning of the broad plains extending into Montana. Too much can not be said of this region, and it only requires investigation to satisfy the most skeptical that this is the land above all others for the poor man to seek for a home; the rich man for the investment of capital, or for the mechanic and laborer for employment.

Stevens, Williams, Howard, Wallette, Mountraille, Renville, Bottineau, McHenry, Sheridan, Wells and Logan counties are wholly unsurveyed. In Mercer county the townships are not sub-divided, but a number of settlers have already squatted upon claims in that county, and a very large stock growing interest has already sprung up.

The Public Land Laws.

The local land office is instructed to deliver to each applicant for land under the homestead, pre emption or timber culture acts, and before an entry or filing is permitted, a circular especially calling his or her attention to the requirements of the law under which the application is made, and to that portion of the circular relating to second entries. After an entry has once been made, if the same was legal and the land was subject to entry at the time, the party has exhausted his right under that law, and cannot abandon or relinquish the same and make a second entry. Therefore, if it has heretofore been your (register and receiver) practice, after an entry or declaratory statement has been permitted, to allow the party making the same to relinquish the tract and substitute other lands therefor, at any time prior to the expiration of the month during which the entry or filing was made, you are informed that such practice must not be continued, except in case of clear illegality or mistake. A party should not be allowed to hold a tract, even for a limited number of days, by a conditionally or partly perfected entry. All applicants must stand on equal footing, with equal rights and privileges to enter public lands.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The maximum entry under this law is a quarter section of 160 acres. The land office fees and commissioners are as follows:

$18 for 160 acres of double minimum land.

$9 for eighty acres of double minium land.

$7 for forty acres of double minimum land.

All the lands surveyed in this district are double minimum, $2.50 per acre.

The applicant is required to establish his or her actual residence in a house upon the land within six months from date of entry, and must reside upon the land continuously. If applicant is a single person, the actual residence upon the land must be the same, and this must be continuous during the period of time required by law, viz: Five years, unless the settler is entitled to credit for military service during the war of the rebellion. A Union soldier in that war is entitled to deduct from the five years residence the time he was in service, not to exceed four years. In other words, each soldier or soldier's widow must reside upon the land at least one year before he or she can make

FINAL PROOF AND OBTAIN A PATENT.

In case of the death of the soldier, his widow, if unmarried, will be entitled to all the privileges of the soldier. In case of the death or marriage of the widow, the minor children of the soldier, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the department of the interior, may be entitled to all the privileges to which the father would have been entitled. In such cases, however, neither the guardian nor the minor children are required to reside upon the land entered, but the same must be cultivated and improved for the period of time during which the father would have been required to reside upon the tract. Soldiers may, upon the payment of a land office fee of $2, file a soldiers declaratory statement upon a tract of land, and thereby obtain a preference right to enter said tract at any time for a period of six months, but before the expiration of six months the entry must be made in due form, or said preference right to enter will be lost. The declaratory statement may be filed by an attorney in fact. After entry the settler must reside upon, improve and cultivate the land, and in all respects show his good faith. An occasional visit to the land every few weeks or months, and the occupation of the same by a tenant, and the improvement of the tract, is not a compliance with the law, and the entry is subject to cancellation. In all cases the actual home and residence of the claimant must be upon the tract entered. An occasional necessary absence for a few days or even weeks will not subject the claim to forfeiture, if the settler shows his or her good faith in all respects.

UNDER THE HOMESTEAD

law the applicant must appear in person at the local land office, present his claim and take the required oath. The final affidavit and proof, however, may be made before the judge or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of the county and state, or district and territory, in which the land is situated; and if said land is situated in any unorganized county, such proof may be made in a similar manner in any adjacent county in said state or territory. This proof must be transmitted by the judge or the clerk of his court to the register and receiver, together with the same fees that said officers would have been entitled to had the testimony been reduced to writing by them.

In case an applicant whose family or some member thereof is residing upon the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, it may be lawful for him to make the affidavit required by law before the clerk of the court for the county in which the applicant is an actual resident, and to transmit the same, with the fees and commissions, to the register and receiver. In such cases the affidavit must state that the party, or some member of his family, is residing upon the land, and that a bona fide settlement and improvement has been made thereon; it must also state the cause of the inability of the applicant to appear at the local land office. In such cases the applicant should understand that the clerk of the court is in no sense an officer of the land department. The applicant attains no rights whatever until the application is presented at the local land office, accompanied by the affidavit and the fees and commissions.

A homestead settler may, after an actual residence of six months, and cultivation and improvement of the land, make proof and payment for the same, and this action will not affect his rights as a pre-emptor except that he cannot move from said tract and settle upon other public land in the same state or territory, and claim the same under the pre-emption law.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

A claimant under this law for land in any district must file his declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement. If the land is not surveyed at date of settlement, the declaratory statement must be filed within three months from date of filing the township plat in the local land office. A failure to file a declaratory statement will render the land subject to the claim of an adverse settler who does thus file the notice of intention required by law to claim the land.

The land office fee is $2. Proof and payment for the same must be made within thirty-three months from the date of settlement. A failure to thus make proof and payment will render the land subject to the claim of an adverse settler who does comply with the law in the matter of filing a declaratory statement and making proof and payment.

The same requirements as to residence and cultivation and improvement must be observed under this law as under the homestead law; that is, the claimant must actually reside upon and make his home upon the land. An impression may prevail in the minds of settlers that because the courts and department have held that a person cannot, under the homestead and pre emption laws, take land in the possession of another, and improved and cultivated by him, a settler may be released and excused from a compliance with the law in the matter of residence. Such, however, is not the fact. Upon the showing of a failure to comply with the law on the part of the claimant in this respect, the entry or filing will be canceled, and the land, restored to the mass of the public domain, will be subject to disposal under the laws of the United States. If a settler fails to comply with the law his claim will be forfeited. The right of a party to take the land improved by, and in the possession of another, will be a question to be considered upon its merits. Good faith must also be shown by the settler in the matter of improvement and cultivation of the land. Proof and payment may be made at any time after six months of actual residence and improvement of the tract. The improvements must be of a substantial and valuable character. The settler must appear in person at the land office and give his own testimony. The evidence of his witnesses may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths under state or territorial laws in cases where such witnesses live at a great distance from the land office. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the local land officers.

THE TIMBER-CULTURE ACT.

This act is liberal in its provisions, but a strict compliance with the letter and spirits of its terms will be required on the part of claimants thereunder. One hundred and sixty acres is the maximum entry, and when this quantity is taken at least five acres must be plowed within one year from date of entry. The following or second year said five acres must be actually cultivated to crop and a second five acres plowed. The third year the first five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, and the second five acres actually cultivated to crop. The fourth year the second five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, making at the end of the fourth year ten acres thus planted. Perfect good faith must be shown at all times by claimants. The timber must not only be planted, but it must each year be protected and cultivated in such a manner as to promote its growth. A patent may be obtained for the land at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, upon showing that for eight years the trees have been planted, protected and cultivated as aforesaid, and that not less than 2,700 trees were planted on each acre, and at the time of taking proof there shall be then growing at least 675 living thrifty trees to each acre. If at any time during the said eight years it shall be shown that the party has failed to comply with the terms of the law, the entry will be cancelled. Under this law, good faith will require that if the trees, seeds or cuttings are by any means destroyed one year, they must be replanted the next. A party will not be released from a continued attempt to promote the actual growth of timber or forest trees; a failure in this respect will subject the entry to cancellation. Only the planting of such trees, seeds or cuttings as are properly denominated timber trees, or which are recognized as forest trees, will be considered a compliance with the law. Cottonwood is recognized as timber under the act. "All entries of less than one quarter section shall be plowed, planted, cultivated and planted to trees, tree seeds or cuttings in the same manner and in the proportion hereinbefore provided for" in the 160 acre entry. The land office fee for an entry of more than eighty acre is $14; for one of eighty acres or less $9.

The law provides that in case the trees, seeds or cuttings shall be destroyed by grasshoppers, or by extreme and unusual drouth, for any year or term of years, the time for planting such trees seeds or cuttings shall be extended one year for every such year that they are so destroyed.

CONTESTANTS.

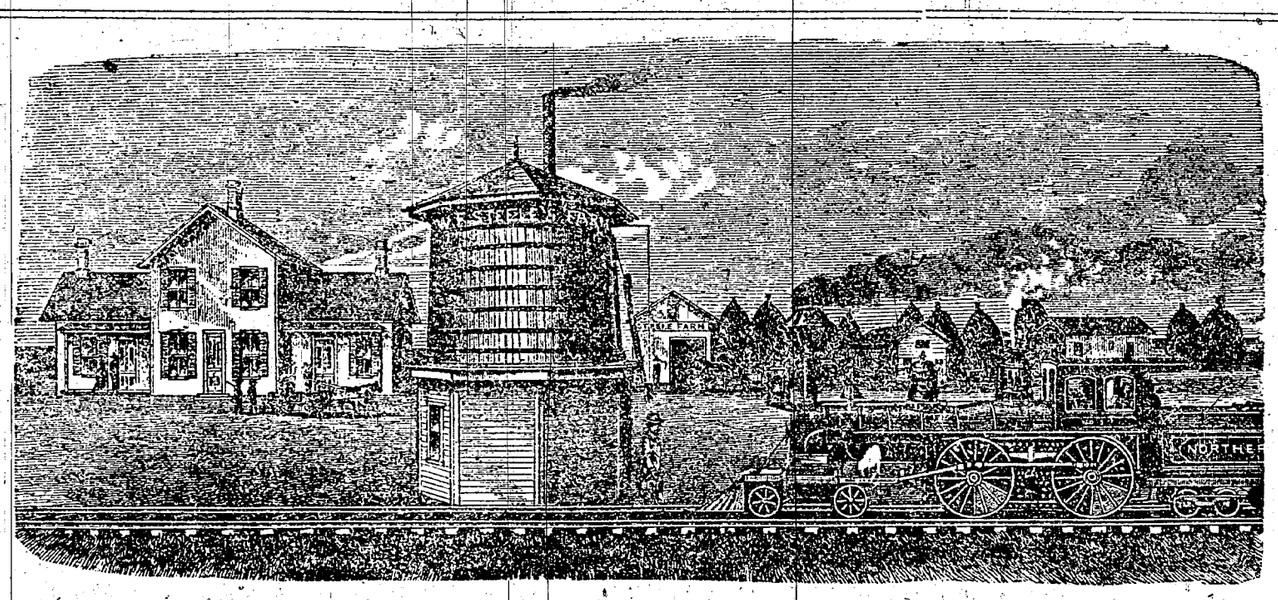
Under the act of May 14th, 1881 a party initiating a contest against a claim for abandonment or other contestable cause has the preferred right to enter the land in controversy in the event a cancellation occurs. The law encourages contests.

RELIEF FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Parties who entered land under the homestead laws previous to June 15th, 1881 can purchase it at the rate of $2.50 per acre without advertising or making proof of settlement or cultivation. All the party has to show, is the fact that he was originally qualified to make the homestead entry, etc. This law does not help the homesteaders who entered subsequent to June 15th, 1881.

Railroad Extension.

The Northern Pacific is now extended 315 miles west of Bismarck, or fifteen miles west of Miles City. There are three thousand men at work in Montana, and the road will be operated to Coulson next June. In 1883 the golden spike will be driven, and we will all go to Portland and Puget Sound in Pullman palace cars.



THE STEELE FARM, 43 MILES EAST OF BISMARCK, AT STEELE, COUNTY SEAT KIDDER COUNTY.

An Immense Business.

Bismarck's commerce is an item the magnitude of which but few seem to realize. If one will but stop and consider he will see the importance and the natural advantages of a city situated at the junction of the greatest transcontinental railroad in the world and the longest navigable river. The Missouri river, during the season of navigation, from the 1st of May to the 1st November, is navigable for large steamers 1,200 miles above Bismarck to Fort Benton and the great falls, and 3,000 miles southward to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. From twenty to thirty boats annually ply between Bismarck and points above on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and the amount of freight handled is simply immense. Five lines of steamers make their headquarters at Bismarck, and during the season the total number of trips made by all the boats is from 150 to 175. Each boat, when leaving the port of Bismarck, takes from $1,000 to $3,000 worth of stores and supplies for its crew and passengers, and upon returning distributes among its crew from $1,500 to $3,000, according to the length of time required in making the round trip. Bismarck merchants receive the benefits of this

IMMENSE TRAFFIC.

Strangers visiting the city during the summer months wonder at the immensity of the business of Bismarck, a city in a country as yet but sparsely settled. They cannot see where all the trade comes from. If they will but look into the steamboat business, the freighting interests, government and private transportation to the various military posts, etc., they will have found the key to the secret. Bismarck is the gateway to the great northwest, the great stock raising and wheat lands of northern Dakota and eastern Montana. Bismarck, because of its central location, handles, more mail than any other city northwest of St. Paul. From Bismarck is shipped nearly all the military and Indian supplies for the various posts and agencies along the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

THE STEAMBOAT BUSINESS FOR 1881

was greatly in excess of any previous year, the river tonage, number of boats employed, arrivals and departures and a general summary of the year's business being as follows:

The steamers employed on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers from Bismarck, comprising the Coulson line, Northwestern Transportation company (Peck line), Yellowstone line, Benton line and the outside boats, Gen. Tompkins and Niobrara, together with the government steamer, Gen. Sherman, have moved the following freights:

To Fort Benton and other points on the Missouri river, 27,560,000 pounds of private freight, and 7,200,000 pounds of military freight.

On the Yellowstone river there has been carried 8,420,000 pounds, making a total of 43,180,000 pounds of freight moved from Bismarck this year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition there were transported 1,300 passengers. These boats also carried during the season 2,400 Indians, 1,800 head of horses and cattle, and 600 head of sheep. There were received from the above steamboats for shipment east 160,000 buffalo hides, 180 tons of wool and a large number of other hides and pelts. The number of steamboats employed was twenty-one, the largest boat being the Dacotah, of the Coulson line, with a freight capacity of 1,400 tons, and the smallest being the Gen. Tompkins, with a freight capacity of 250 tons.

Notwithstanding the large number of passengers carried, not a single accident has occurred during the season, which speaks volumes for the various captains, pilots and river men generally on the upper river.

Postal, Express and Telegraph.

The Bismarck post office is a second-class office, or the same grade and salary as such towns as Dunkirk, N. Y., and Lake City, Minn. The money orders issued during 1881 amounted to $50,000, and the orders paid $25,000. The express business figures up for 1881 $80,000, and the telegraph business of the Western Union alone is more than all other cities on the line of the North Pacific combined.

Passenger Business.

The passenger business has been increasing as the following statement of the ticket sales proves. The government transportation is not included and no credit is received for that feature of the business:

January	$ 1,200
February	800
March	1,300
April	2,500
May	4,300
June	5,600
July	7,100
August	7,000
September	10,200
October	9,200
November	9,700
December	5,100
Total	64,000

Freight Receipts.

The following authoritative statement of the freight receipts was compiled by the indefatigable agent, John Davidson, and does not include any deadhead freight. It shows that the financial receipts run over half a million dollars. This statement conveys a good impression of the trade done at this point:

1881.	Pounds.	Am't Freight.
January,	5,279,000	31,866.00
February	400,000	2,970.00
March,	3,053,000	8,700.00
April,	5,200,000	18,300.00
May,	5,500,000	20,000.00
June,	13,000,000	77,300.00
July,	21,799,770	113,245.15
August,	12,471,705	48,004.25
September	15,287,566	37,392.15
October,	16,195,529	60,391.53
November,	11,830,246	50,072.06
December	10,124,551	41,326.84
Total,	120,032,367	$ 509,561.98

The North Pacific Transfer.

For transportating railroad supplies and other material over the Missouri river pending the completion of the bridge a ransfer boat with a capacity of six loaded cars has been used. To give an idea of the amount of business done in 1881, the following table is given. The boat commenced running April 23d and made her last trip Nov. 14th:

Freight cars transferred	14,008
Coaches	794
Baggage and express cars	275
Engines	43
Total transferred west	7,630
" " east	7,490
" "	15,120
Total receipts	$ 90,334.55
" expenditures	25,794.90
Receipts over expenditures	64,539.65

Come Further West.

During the season just passed there have been numerous parties along the line of the North Pacific in search of land for colonies. But few have as yet settled this side of Jamestown. If the agents of these colonists will take a survey of the land each way from the road between Jamestown and Bismarck, they will find an abundance of as good land as can be found anywhere on the line of the road. Burleigh and Kidder counties offer extra inducements as to quality of soil, climate, etc., and north of Bismarck in the Painted Woods district are scores of prosperous farmers. Still further north is the famous Mouse river country, with its heavy timber, inexhaustible coal beds and excellent wheat and grazing lands. West of the Missouri there is also choice tracts of land to be had near and on the railroad. The reason the country between Bismarck and Jamestown has not been settled up is because of the vast amount of good land east of Jamestown, which until now was lying idle. People will not jump over good land even to reach a better until it becomes necessary to leave the railroad. The next three years will see the flood of immigration seeking the Missouri slope.

Sidewalks.

Bismarck has started a sidewalk era, and the intention of the city council is to supplement the walks of recent construction with eight and twelve feet walks on all the side streets, making sidewalks a feature of the town.

An Elevator.

The North Pacific has given a contract permitting a leading citizen and merchant of Bismarck to build a wheat elevator by August next.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid	$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid	3.00
Six " " "	5.00
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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.50.

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Locals 10 cents a line, per day, or 25 cents per line for six successive days without change.

Write-ups in brevier type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

BRAINERD now can boast a daily newspaper akin to any in northern Minnesota.

THE Fargo Argus "did itself proud" in its report of the proceedings of the convention. It gave "sugar plums" to the delegates, in the shape of short biographical sketches, and in the opinion of the Argus there never assembled in the northwest a more intelligent or better behaved convention.

AT the caucus of delegates chosen by the Fargo convention to go to Washington in the interest of North Dakota, it was decided to meet at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday, January 17th, and and proceed thence to Washington. E. B. Eddy, A. H. Barnes, C. A. Lounsberry and Geo. H. Walsh were appointed a committee to secure transportation.

THE Fargo Argus don't like it a bit because a special telegram to the TRIBUNE stated that New Years was little observed in that city. On the contrary the day was made unusually joyful by merry callers, with skipping sleighs and four-in-hand. It was the greatest New Years Fargo ever saw, and Col. Donan was decidedly more happy than he was in Deadwood a year ago.

A WEATHER note worth remembering. In Minneapolis the mean temperature of the month of December was 24-7; at Bismarck, it was 35 4, or nearly eleven degrees in favor of Bismarck. These are the official records of the signal service. The average of five years for the month of December has been, at Minneapolis, 17-9, at Bismarck, 22, or 4-1 degrees in favor of Bismarck.

To illustrate the inconsistency of mankind, and to a certain sense, inhumanity, in the same jail with Guiteau is Captain Howgate. Of course the crime of the latter—the theft of $150,000—is not so great as that of Guiteau's, but had Howgate stolen $100 only, he would have partaken of the same kind of jail food that the murderer did; but no, he was a prince of thieves, and on Christmas day he was allowed to leave his cell, under guard, and eat turkey and raspberry jam with his family. If you are going to steal, look to the future, and steal like a prince.

MONTANA will be to Bismarck what Dakota is to St. Paul or the great west has been to Chicago, or the central states were so many years to New York. It will be to the North Pacific what California has been to the Union Pacific. It is a better country than California, richer in mineral wealth, greater in agricultural resources, and, if possible, more picturesque and has a more healthful climate. Bismarck will become the great wholesale point in the northwest, and those of our merchants who do not build on a broad foundation make a mistake. With our present facilities, goods are shipped cheaper to Bismarck than to any other point northwest of St. Paul, and when sent via the lakes or the Missouri river are laid down at Bismarck at about the same price for freight emjoyed by St Paul. With two other roads reaching Bismarck from the southeast these advantages will be as fixed as anything in business can be, and can be counted upon as surely as the fact that water will reach its level

EVEN the Red river country was not open to settlement until 1873. In 1864 the government purchased that country by treaty from the Red Lake and Pembina Indians, and invited settlers to occupy the lands, but it was afterwards developed that in 1867 a mysterious treaty was made whereby this land was again ceded to the Indians—the Wahpetons and Sissetons, and not until 1873 was this error corrected by act of congress. Not until 1873 was North Dakota occupied by settlers excepting small settlements at Pembina, Fargo, and two or three other points on the Red river, two or three families at Valley City, half a dozen at Jamestown and a small settlement at Bismarck made in connection with the railroad work in 1872. Indeed there are more towns between Bismarck and Fargo now than there were settlers between these points including those at Jamestown and Valley City, in 1873. There wasn't a farmer west of Mapleton, twelve miles west of Fargo then, until the farm now owned by Major Pitts, five miles east of Bismarck, was reached.

IN speaking of the convention and division of Dakota, the Fargo Argus of Tuesday says: "That the division of Dakota has become a necessity, above and beyond all mere partisan considerations, is now admitted by everyone who understands the situation. The territory is vast and unwieldly. All its line of travel runs east and west, and there is no means of communication between its northern and southern sections. A trip to its capital from its northwestern region is longer and more tedious than a journey to New York or Washington. A judge going to court, or a member of the legislature going to attend a session, is compelled to make a 3,000 mile circuit through three or four states and territories. The transportation of marshals and prisoners has become a mighty burden; and, more than all, between the people of the two remote sections there is no common interest or tie, no homogenity of sentiment, character or pursuit. Both sections recognize the incompatibility of disposition, which is a valid ground for divorce, for severing the nearest and most sacred relationship on earth. Both sections are ready and anxious for the separation; and the earnestness of this feeling and desire has never been more plainly shown than in the numbers and character of the convention that assembled in this city yesterday to inaugurate a formal and vigorous movement for division. A handsomer, better-dressed, better-behaved and more intelligent body of gentlemen, or in every sense more thoroughly representative of the solid worth of the territory, never assembled within the borders of Dakota. In fact, no assemblage at all comparable with it has ever been seen in the grand queen commonwealth yet to be of the great and golden northwest but once—and that was when the editors of the territory met in Fargo in May, 1880. In appearance and bearing, in the courtesy of its members to each other, and in the common sense that pervaded all its speeches and measures, it was an infinite improvement on any average state legislature, or on the majority of the house of representatives at Washington."

THE Minneapolis Journal observes that there are American citizens so degraded as to shake hands with the murderer of President Garfield. The editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean recently attended the Guiteau trial, and he says that when the assassin enters the court room through the door at the right of the judge, walking between bailiffs and handcuffed, he appears to the spectator so small and poor and contemptible that an involuntary feeling of pity for the wretch springs up. He has a wild and haunted look, and crouches between the big bailiffs like a starved and tortured spaniel, and one wonders how such an object, in himself so insignificant and contemptible, could have shaken the world with such a hideous crime. This is when he first appears. After he has taken his seat, removed his hat, and his handcuffs taken off, his appearance materially changes, and as the proceedings go on the feeling, akin to commiseration, which one sees on first seeing the pitable wretch, gives way to something more in the nature of indignation. At the same time the conviction which is felt on first beholding him, that he is insane or half idiodic, gradually disappears, and doubts on this point are either wholly removed or materially shaken.

THE convention at Fargo Wednesday to consider the question of division, was attended by sixty-one delegates and a more harmonious gathering has never congregated in North Dakota. Resolutions strongly favoring the division of Dakota were adopted and Judge Barnes elected delegate at large to proceed to Washington, with the several other representatives chosen and lay the matter before the proper committees. In this commission Burleigh county will be represented by Col. C. A. Lounsberry of the TRIBUNE, and Morton county by Hon. M. J. Edgerly. That much can be accomplished by a delegation of this kind, representing every county, must be apparent. They will meet the objectionisis with statistics, data, etc., and demonstrate how ignorant the wise solons in Washington are of the resources and development of the great northwest.

NN better illustration can be given of North Dakota and the general prosperity along the entire line of the North Pacific railroad than to recite the daily newspaper establishments. Three years ago there was not a daily on the line. In 1880 Fargo was the first city to come to the front in the establishment of the Argus. Jamestown, bound not to be left in the matter of enterprise, next heralded the daily Alert in the spring of 1881. Bismarck came in for the the third place in April, 1881, followed by a second daily for Fargo, the Republican and a daily Herald for Grand Forks. Duluth also put in an appearance with its Tribune and a couple of months ago the Moorhead daily Argonaut was born. Brainerd eyed jealously these institutions, until last week when she, too, flaunted a daily to the breeze—the Tribune. Mandan will probably come in for the next position.

THE TRIBUNE made it appear in yesterday's issue that Mr Marion A. Vinton one of Mandan's legal lights, was a lawyer of "fine legal entertainments." It should have read "attainments." It is probable, however, that the reader took the item for what was meant, rather than what was said. However, Mr. Vinton is ready to "entertain" any request for legal advice; and besides, he is president of the society which gives the "entertainment" to-night. Furthermore Mr. Vinton is a good "entertainer," and—but whither are we drifting. The correctness of the previous assertion will soon be proven.

NEW potatoes, peas and cauliflower raised in the open gardens about Bismarck are always in market on the 4th of July. This is as early as same articles are in market in northern Ohio.

DAKOTA is the place for both poor man and capitalist.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of a calendar for 1882 issued by the Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway and sent with the compliments of that prince of general passenger agents, T. W. Teasdale, of St. Paul. It is a very concise and valuable arrangement, showing the day of the week, month coming year, also the year previous and the year 1883, and much valuable information. Mr. Teasdale will be pleased to forward to any address one of these calendars, and every business man should apply. The popularity of this road is greatly due to the indefatigable efforts and enterprise of its officers, among whom, high up in the list, is Mr. Teasdale.

TAXES for 1881 become delinquent the first Monday in February. In 1877 taxes became delinquent the first Monday in January, but an act of the legislature in 1878-79 extended the time to the first Monday in February. In 1880-81 a special act extended the time to the first Monday in April for the taxes of 1880 only; thus all taxes for 1881 are delinquent on the first Monday in February, after which five per cent will be added and one per cent additional per month until paid.

AT the meeting of the county board Tuesday, Dr. Porter was appointed a member of the "crank" board for the ensuing year. The board is now composed of Messrs. Corey, chairman, Dr. H. R. Porter and John Carland. Judge Corey being absent, and Major Woods appointed deputy, the major may justly be called ex-officio "crank."

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER says he will oppose the division and admission of Dakota because he don't know yet what Dakota will amount to. If that learned gentleman will contrast the history of Dakota with that of his own life he will have learned what Dakota amounts to—his life having amounted to but little.

IT is stated as possible that H. E. Sargeant, formerly general manager of the North Pacific, will assume that position on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

THE Bismarck TRIBUNE is putting in much excellent work for North Dakota division.—Fargo Republican.

THE Minneapolis Evening Journal says it is reported that Edgerton has gone to Dakota in order to use the chief justiceship as a stepping stone into the United States senate from one of the states to be carved out of the territory. There is probably no truth in the rumor.

THE Pioneer Press is becoming as sensational in its make-up as the Chicago Times. A New York special says that at a dinner given by ex-President Grant, the other day, President Arthur and a number of other stalwarts got so tipsy that the hack driver had trouble in getting them home, as they "were big men and hard to handle." Also that the president became so maudlin that he insulted Vanderbilt by assuring him that he "didn't know how to give a (hic) dinner like Grant."

THE Minneapolis Evening Journal says the time may come when the heavy lumbering interest will be transferred from the frozen north to the sunny south. Mississippi has four times as much pine timber as Minnesota. From Kentucky to Florida stretches an all but continuous forest, which has scarcely been touched by the lumberman. From these forests the world will some day get its woods, for not only the useful, but also the ornamental industries, for carved doors, inlaid mantels, hard floors, wagon stock, handles, etc.

THE total number of immigrants landed at New York during the eleven months of the year to December 11, was 419,120—an increase of 112,804 over last year in the same period. The commissioners of emigration estimate that these immigrants paid $2,500,000 for inland transportation, and brought with them beside about $9,000,000. The majority of the immigrants landed in good health, and their condition was generally better than that of those landed in preceding years.

THERE was a light fall of snow in New York Monday evening, followed by much colder weather. At Petersburg, Va., ten inches of snow fell, delaying trains. At Fargo six inches fell. It wa the coldest of the seoson throughout Canada. At Rochliff the thermometer registered nine below zero; at Parry Sound, eight below; Toronto, three above; Montreal, four above. At Bismarck there was no snow and the thermometer indicated but little below freezing.

THE cost of the prosecution in the Guiteau case will be $100,000, and the fees of witnesses on both sides, which the government pays for, will be nearly as much more. Other expenses growing out of the assassination are Dr. Agnew's bill for medical attendance and services, $32,000; Dr. Hamilton's bill of $25,000 and Dr. Bliss's of $8,000. Dr. Boynton and Dr. Edson will also be paid, but what amount is not stated.

CITIZENS of Virginia City, Nev., were for the moment attracted a few days ago, by the sight of a medium sized Indian squaw passing through the streets carrying on her back a stove weighing fully one hundred and fifty pounds. It was sustained only by a narrow band passing over her forehead, and she had carried it thus nearly two miles.

THE Deadwood Times says: "The susceptible young gent who does the scribbling for the TRIBUNE goes into ecstasies over the fact that a number of our handsome Deadwood school marms called on him. When it gets to be as common a thing with him as it has become with us he will cease his ravings. Why, we have to drive 'em out 'wid' a club."

MRS. MARIAN L. Dow, the broker, was taken before a magistrate for hearing upon the charge of defrauding Mrs. Harriet L. Dunning of $7,000, and Mrs. Cottman, a boarding house keeper, out of $265 which she entrusted to the defendant. Defendant was retained to prison.

A MAN was recently arrested in a New York hotel having on a complete woman's dress and regalia. When arrested on suspicion he said he meant no harm; he had lost a wife who was dear to him, and that it was simply a notion of his to wear her dress occasionally.

THERE was great rustling among actors and actresses in New York yesterday. Booth's leading man died with small-pox in Boston a few days ago and several of his associates went to New York, as soon as it was known there was a rush for virus.

Two women called on a Maine dentist simultaneously, one to have all her teeth extracted and the other only three The dentist mistakenly put the latter under the influence of ether, and rendered her toothless. A jury will estimate the damage.

THE National Republican says: "It i rather discouraging to note the fact that the year is closing with a grand carnival of crime all over the country. We are not getting a fair return for the vast amount we pay for the support of law and order."

THE estate of William F. Tweed is the largest ever administerid upon in Philadelphia, amounting in the aggregate to $21,000,000 Deceased left Boston because the tax gatherers became too thick.

THE Philadelphia board of revision of taxes desided that parsonages and church property not forming an integral part of the church, are subject to taxation.

THOMAS H. EDISON, the invertor, suggests that electric lights be placed under the water from the battery to Sandy Hook in New York harbor, so as to define the channel the darkest night.

GERTIE ROW, of Milwaukee, aged sixteen, is soon to marry Gro, S. Hines, aged seventy-three. The groom is very wealthy, and has two grown sons with families.

A COMPANY has been organized in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a capital of $10,000 for the purpose of canning and shipping frogs to eastern cities.

THE NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS is seriously in debt.

EDISON has 250 patents. Still he is not happy.

THE small-pox is having its way all over the country.

ELI PERKINS says he is the biggest liar on earth.

OVER $5,000,000 of new building in St. Paul for 1881.

THE Hudson river is frozen over between Albany and Hudson.

THE supreme court reassembled yesterday after its holiday recess.

Wm. H. Ainsworth, the English writer is dead. Aged 77 years.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING'S health is better than has been reported.

THE Hillsboro Banner published a neat carriers' address for New Years.

GEN. EDGERTON creates a favorable impression on the people of Yankton.

North Pacific stock went up to 86 but dropped again to 72. It's now rising again.

SAMMY'S phantom is again in the land. The first gathering was at Gramercy Park Monday.

J. H. HAVERLY has leased his Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, for the term of one year.

A GERMAN saloon in Palentine, Indiana, was blown up with dynamite by unknown parties.

W. C. VAN HORN assumed the duties of general manager of the Canadian Pacific on Monday.

THE newspaper war between the New York World and Times is getting to be interestingly personal.

IT is claimed the missing link has been found in the shape of a monkey's skull in the Big Horn river country.

GUITEAU'S cell was crowded on New Years with anxious curiosity seekers, among them a goodly sprinkle of ladies with boquets.

HORACE HAMNEL, secretary of the Newton Ship Building and Loan association, Philadelphia, has been arrested, charged with forgery.

C. C. CLAG, of Huntsville, Ala., died Tuesday. He was a United States senator before the war and a confederate state senator during the war.

GEN. S. J. BURBRIDGE has gone to Washington to prepare for the publication of a statement explaining the origin of the feud with Congressman Blackburn.

GEN. TERRY recommends that army officers be retired at the age of 62 years, as is the rule in the cases of naval officers. It is the only means of infusing fresh young blood in to the service.

THE Fargo Republican hits it about right when it says: "Dakota has an asylum for those who can't talk at all, but has ye dons nothing for the relief of those who are afflicted with too much talk."

An Oriental Beauty.

Mme. Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese minister, is the most daintily pretty creature that any picture on a paper can give any idea of. No taller than a child of ten, she has all the charms and graces in miniature, and her perfect little Japanese beauty is always offset by the most perfect toilets. French taste and fingers dress her after the most approved manner, and from her own country she brings stuffs, brocades and embroideries unattainable and unnamable in our dry goods trade. The perfect oval of her face, with its clear cream complexion and half opened black eyes, is surmounted by masses of blue black hair that give her a strangely dignified and stately mien. Perched on the edge of one of the superb ebony and brocade chairs of her long drawing room, with her tiny slippers not touching the floor, she is one of the most charming little figures to be seen, and Washington will miss one of its prettiest pets when the diminutive lady has gone.

Too Bad.

The wife of the new Chinese minister is only the third lady of rank who ever left China. As she does not speak any language but her own and is extremely diffident and cannot support herself alone on her small feet, it is not her husband's intention to expose her to the curious until she is a little more at home in the new world. She will not even receive calls, but will remain in strict seclusion.

Presbyterian Union Services.

Each evening this week the programme for the week of prayer is receiving attention in the Presbyterian church. The meetings thus far have been interesting, with a goodly number in attendance. Friends of Christianity should avail themselves of this rare treat of looking into and discussing these themes. Subject for this evening, "Intercession for the Nations." All are invited.

Theatre "Revivals."

A good old Boston lady, who reads the papers, saw that there was to be a "revival" at the Globe Theatre of the Black Crook. She says she don't know of any place where they need reviving in religious matters any more than at these pesky theatres, and for her part she's glad to hear such good news.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Guiteau.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On entering the court this morning, Guiteau remarked that he had had a happy New Year, and hoped all others had the same. Dr. Gray took the stand, and was subjected to a long cross-examination by Scoville without effect. The cross-examination closed before recess. After recess Dr. Bowker, of Kansas City, was called by Scoville. The witness met Mrs. Dunmore at Leadville, Colorado, and conversed with her. She said she had entertained great doubts as to the mental condition of Guiteau at the time she obtained the divorce, and thought at the time she had better cease divorce proceedings and await some further development in the mental condition of her husband.

CLARK MILLS, THE SCULPTOR,

was called, for the purpose of identifying plaster cast of Guiteau's head. First question—"Did you make the cast of the prisoner's head?"

Davidge objected to any reopening of the question of insanity, such as would be involved by identifying the cast by this witness. The question of insanity had been gone over direct in the rebuttal.

After further arguments the court ruled against Scoville and the witness was withdrawn.

The prisoner undertook to read a letter as he claimed from an old friend of President Garfield in Ohio, showing that public opinion was turning in this favor. Judge Cox ordered him to be silent.

Guiteau—"It shows the state of public opinion outside of this court room."

Judge Cox.—"Be silent; public opinion has nothing to do with this case."

A LARGE CONGREGATION.

Guiteau—"When I speak, I speak to 50,000,000 people, not to this little crowd in this court room."

Marshal Henry, rising and moving toward the dock, "Keep quiet, sir."

Guiteau—"I've got through."

The marshal whispered some instruction to the bailiff sitting in the dock, and a moment later the the prisoner started upon another harrangue, and the bailiff put his hand upon his shoulder and tried to quiet him.

Guiteau—"Get away from me, or I'll slap your mouth."

With this outburst he subsided, however, and turned his attention to writing autographs.

JOHN W. GUITEAU

was again put on the stand and questioned in relation to Guiteau's letter to Senator Don Cameron.

Davidge—"I object, your honor, to any attempt to introduce what has a prima facie appearance of manufactured testimony."

Guiteau—"And so do I."

After argument on the question the court again ruled against the defense, and the witness was withdrawn. Scoville again brought up the question, introducing new witnesses, and after argument was made by the defense to submit the motion in writing tomorrow, giving names of witnesses and facts to be testified to and supported by affidavit, giving the reason why such witnesses were not introduced before, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Wholesale Slaughter.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The southern section of Montgomery county is mostly a wild and hilly country, and during the last two or three years has been inhabited in part by a number of reckless and law-defying young men, among them the Days, the King boys and others. The King boys consist of John, Tom, Joe and Abby. On the night of the 29th inst, the three first named King boys went to the house of Mr. Nelson, four miles south of Americus. The windows of Nelson's house were broken, and one of the King boys was wounded, and another started across the dark river with his boots on. A post mortem was held, and young Nelson, who

KILLED KING,

was justified. The dead body was borne to the cabin of the Kings, one mile south of Americus the next day for burial. The cabin is occupied by the old man King, two boys, their wives and their mother. About 8 o'clock that night while Abbey was in the village for a coffin for his dead brother, a band of citizens, bent on the destruction of the Kings, rode up to the cabin and made an assault. Old Mrs. King and Mrs. Austin ran, when Mrs. King was wounded and Mrs. Austin shot dead. Another of the King boys was crippled, and still another, perhaps, is dead. During the frightful tragedy old Mrs. King, although wounded, thought of warning her youngest boy, Abbey, and he fled to Danville. The sheriff, with a posse, will start to arrest the leaders of the mob and enforce order.

Scoville Skirmishing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, will submit to the court to-morrow an affidavit setting forth the number of witnesses for the prosecution whose names were on the list furnished the defense who have not been put on the stand: that he has reason to believe, or at least the presumption exists that these witnesses, since they were originally selected and summoned by the prosecution, have changed their minds with regard to the case; that the district attorney has not put them upon the stand because he knows their testimony now to be favorable to the prisoner. Some of his own witnesses the affidavit alleges changed their views on the prisoner's mental condition after they were subpœnæd, and it is fair to assume that a similar change took place in the witnesses whom the prosecution called but afterward decided not to examine. If so, their testimony may be available for the purpose of the defense, and they should be put upon the stand. In submitting this affidavit Scoville will move that all witnesses in the list of the prosecution who have not been called by that side, be now summoned for defense and examinad in behalf of the prisoner.

Bad Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—At 11 o'clock this morning John Toohay, of this city, shot and instantly killed his wife. He was angered at her for refusing to let their daughter go out and bring him whisky. The murder gave himself up. Deceased left four children, the oldest a young lady. The oldest son was killed at the recent mill fire. The bullet entered the right breast and probably passed through the heart. The hemorhage was all internal, and only a slight wound is visible. Toohay was a drinking man, and had often threatened to kill his wife, and she was about making application for divorce.

Congressional.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Both houses were in session but transacted no business of importance. Congressman Orth made a persona explanation stating that he did not think he had been fairly treated in the distribution of committees, and declining to serve on those for which he was named.

Small-Pox in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Three cases of small-pox were discovered in one family at Lakeview, a suburban, to-day. The father is an expressman, who has been driving his trade about this city during the three weeks that the scourge has been afflicting his family.

No One Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The funeral of Col. Henry S. McComb took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Senator Bayard was present.

Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Some meagre state-statements respecting the death of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, United States ninister at Santiago de Chili, have been received by the department of state. For five months prior to his death Gen. Kilpatrick had suffered intensely from Brights disease to such an extent as to incapacitate him almost completely from official duties. In his responsible position, this preyed greatly upon his mind. For days before the end he rallied somewhat, the pain dimished and he seemed more cheerful and active on the very day of his death.

A Fast Girl.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Chloe Ann Violet died to-day after a fast of forty-three days. Her delusion was that God commanded her to commit suicide by fasting.

Washington Ways.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The treasury department to-day purchased 340,000 ounces of fine silver for San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans mints. The offerings to-day was unusually large and prices very high.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Price, returned this morning from New York where he went to attend the funeral of his daughter.

The secretary of the treasury has decided to ask congress for an appropriation for additional vault room at the sub-treasury at San Francisco, Cal. There was so much silver in the vault that the assistant treasurer declined to receive any more from the collector on the ground that he had no proper place to store it. Secretary Folger has telegraphed the assistant treasurer he must receive the money and take such additional precaution to guard it as might be necessary until authority could be obtained from congress for the construction of another vault.

Small-Pox Spreading.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Reports at the post-office department indicate that small-pox is spreading throughout the country. A postmaster in Pennsylvania writes that the disease has appeared in his town, and a doctor treating a number of cases persists in calling at the office for his mail. Many citizens have notified the postmaster that they will refuse their mail if these visits are allowed, and the official is in a quandary and asks for advice. He has been informed he has no power to prevent persons from calling for their mail, and under these circumstances the matter must be mutually arranged between the citizens and the doctor.

Mississippi River Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Immediately after the adjournment of the house Speaker Keefer called a meeting of the committee on rules. Representative Gibson of Louisiana, and other gentlemen interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river appeared before the committee in adversary, adopting Gibson's resolution, which proposal all legislation relating to the improvement of the Mississippi river shall be referred to the committee on Mississippi levees and that the powers of the committee be enlarged accordingly. Representative Orth of Indiana, who is a member of the committee on rules and who to-day entered his protest against the formation of the committee and withdrew from those upon which he was appointed, did not appear in his seat. The protest made in the house by Orth was not alluded to in the committee.

Washington in Brief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator David Davis is ill with sore throat, the result of a cold contracted at the president's New Year's reception. His physician has advised him to remain in doors for several days.

A gentleman said to-night he had it from excellent authority that ex-Senator Sargent, of Colorado, is to succeed Secretary Kirkwood.

Ex-Gov. Overton is here for the purpose of protesting against the ratification of the act of the Choctaw general council of 1881, granting the right of way and other privileges to the St. Louis & Santa Fee Railroad company. He called upon the secretary of the interior to-day and made a brief argument and filed a formal protest. Overton says to-day's interview with the secretary was but a preliminary one, and that the subject will be further argued by himself and the other delegates who have arrived in the city. A meeting of the representatives of the Cheerokee, Creek, Choctaws and Checkasaw nations was held to-night, at which the whole matter was discussed and a practical agreement reached as to the manner in which they will proceed to oppose the act above referred to. The delegates intend to visit Secretary Kirkwood in a body and endeavor to convince him the grant was secured by means of irregular practices. Representatives of the Choctaw nation, who arrived to-day, are said to be prepared to establish this fact. The matter will be formally presented to President Arthur by the delegation.

A Fatal Blow-up.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—A special to the Constitution says that a freight engine on the Savannah, Florada and Western road blew up to-day, killing the engineer and scalding the firemen.

A Thrust at Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The senate contingent fund investigating committee re-assembled to-day. W. P. Brown, foreman of the treasury department cabinet workshop, presented a memoranda in which it is said he gave dates of time occupied and character of work done by him upon Secretary Sherman's new house and stable, and also showing this work, or some of it, had been charged to different bureaus.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Samuel Josephs, a well known politician, who was shot in the railroad cars while the delegates were returning from the democratic state convention, September 29, has made affidavit against another well known politican, Robert Lester, charging him with aggrevating the assault and shooting with intent to kill. Smith was held in $5,000 bail for hearing to-morrow.

The report that President Roberts contemplates retiring from the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad company is officially denied.

A New Deal.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—The legislature was organized in the senate. George H. Williams (dem.) was elected president, and in the house O. Keilhalt (dem.) for speaker. In both houses there was an entire change of officials.

The Boom for Steele

[Cedar Falls, Ia., Gazatte.]

Only a short time has elapsed since Fargo, D. T., was regarded as the frontier; now the Northern Pacific railroad has extended its rails to Fort Keogh, and beyond—fully 500 miles west of the Red river of the North, and made Fargo a jobbing centre; at the same time springing into existence towns along its line, as outlets for the wonderful agricultural resources of the country, are trading points in which small fortunes have been made by appreciation of values in the past year or two. We hear that Steele, the county seat of Kidder county, Dakota, laid out last fall, is a place of special promise, and in which unusual attention and interest will be devoted this coming spring to adornment by the employment of a professional landscape gardener, in the improvement of two beautiful parks, centrally located, and the setting of trees around every lot in the town. They are now giving away lots until the first of May, 1882, for actual settlement and improvement, that, from the experience of other towns, will be selling in a couple of years for $300 to $500, and the necessity and inducement for mercantile and industrial pursuits, will doubtless draw many there this winter and next spring.

What's Your Hand.

[Texas Siftings.]

An Austin clergyman, whose name we suppress on account of his sacred calling, was absorbed in thought a few days ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by the organist, who asked, referring to the opening hymn:

"What shall I play?"

"What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman.

Let's Laugh.

Smith—"The river raised one foot." Jones—"What became of the other?" Smith—"Tide, of course."

A man in Omaha is named Redheffer. His father must have been a bully man.

Speaking of an officer of the militia who appeared on parade, a young lady said: "He is a living chromo."

Fanny Mills, of Sandusky, O., has a foot twenty-two and three-quarter inches long. If three such feet make a yard in Sandusky, that's the place to buy dry goods.

The Man is Bow-legged. But he Cannot Help it, and You Must not Laugh at Him He got Bow-legged ploughing on a Side Hill when he was a Boy. The Tailor has to Cut out His Pants with a Circular Saw.—Denver Tribune Primer.

Do You Want Trees.

H. H. Hanes wishes to announce that the partnership heretofore existing between himself and Mr. Davis has been dissolved, and that hereafter he will be pleased to atiend the wishes of those desiring trees of any kind set out.

d&w1 15 82

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial distric of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.

D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.

Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayott.

December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.

By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

31-35

ON motion of Commissioner Quinlan, it was resolved that from and after the 6th day of January, 1882, no bills will be allowed against the county of Burleigh D. T., unless the same shall be accompanied by the oath of the person presenting the same, if he be a private individual, that the same is just and correct and that no part of the same has been paid. Bills presented by officers entitled to certify, shall be authenticated by the officers certificates. The county clerk is required to furnish persons with blank vouchers on request of any person desiring the same. FRANK DONNELLY,

Chairman Board County Commissioners.

Attest: J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

By Wm. Woods, Deputy.

Approved January 5, 1882. 26-26.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

WALTER MANN, Prest. St Paul, Minn. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK,

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA

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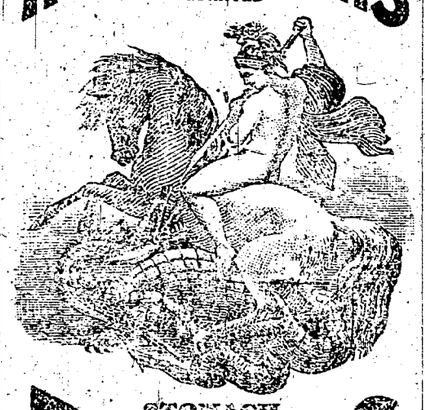

STOMACH BITTERS

In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's stomach bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

40th

Popular Monthly Drawidg of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, Jan. 31st, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st endered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—Its drawings are not frandulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000			
9 Prizes $300 ea, Approximatiion Prizes,				$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " "				1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea, " "				900
1,960 Prizes,				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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We can supply anything used in the construction of a Building.

Write us. C. S. WEAVER & CO.

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In the Following Companies:

Springfield	$1,361,948 00
Western, Toronto	1,150,542 00
Firemen's Fund	811,673 00
Star of New York	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	558,483 00
American Central	550,296 00
	$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Connecticut	$ 1,483,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	29,000,000
Traders	859,000
La Confiance	5,660,000
Hamburg-Magdeburg	833,000
Hamburg Bremen	1,234,000
German-American	2,619,000

49tf. F. J. CALL, Agent.

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INQUIRIES ANSWERED

A Correct Statement of What Land is Taken and Vacant in This District.

Each Range Referred to by Name and the Settlements Pointed Out on Map.

Price of Lands Improved and Unimproved—Cost of Wood and Coal—Water—Stock.

Farm Machinery—Breaking—Wages—Lumber—Farm Products—Interest—Seeding Time.

The Yield per Acre—Tree Planting—Exemption from Taxes—Tax Rate—Fruit Trees.

Rents in Bismarck—Business and Residence Lots—Cost of Housekeeping—Prices of Articles.

What's Taken—The Best Vacant.

Referring to the Bismarck land district map, beginning on the eastern boundary with the range numbered sixty-seven, the would-be settler is advised that there are only half a dozen claims taken in that range, and they are on the railroad in township 139. James Dunn is the only man who is doing anything worth mentioning in the farming line, and he, beginning as a section man on the railroad has worked himself up to a very happy competency. He has over a hundred acres under the plow. There is plenty of good railroad land yet unsold at $3 and $4 per acre, and those lands held by speculators can be readily purchased at $4 per acre on time. In range sixty-nine there are six claims taken about Midway by railroad hands, but very little work done on them. In range sixty-nine nothing is taken. In range seventy only one tree claim is taken, at Crystal Springs Geo. H. Ellsbury, the founder of Tower City, and a most successful man in settling up the Red river valley, says the country about these springs is well adapted to mixed farming, raising grain and feeding cattle and sheep. He has explored it with the view of ascertaining

ITS CAPABILITIES.

Ranges 67, 68 and 69 are similar in every respect, rolling up and down prairie; in range seventy-one no settlements that would crowd anyone out. The Troy Farm, of 11,000 acres, thoroughly equipped for business, is the principal item in the development of that range. Nestling around it are a dozen settlers, and probably as many more booked for the spring. In ranges seventy-two and seventy three, Dawson and Steele being their towns and stations, there are about 100 claims taken, or 16,000 acres. Within three, four and five miles there are good government lands vacant, and others that could be purchased reasonably. These rival points are both working up a boom for next spring. In range seventy-four there are six claims; in range seventy-five there is not a claim taken; in range seventy-six there are six taken; in range seventy-seven about eighty claims have been filed upon.

APPROACHING BISMARCK

we find range seventy-eight, near the railroad, taken up to the extent of two townships, 138 and 139, and a dozen section in 137; in range seventy-nine the same is true, including a few claims in township 140; in range eighty, townships 138 and 139, are all taken and about half of township 140 Township 139, range eighty-one, on either side of the river, is about all taken, only a few rough pieces being left. Most of township 140, range eighty-one, is vacant. Townships 141 and 142, range eighty-one, east side of the river, are about half taken. Townships 143 and 144, range eighty-one, have been surveyed, but not reported to the local land office. Five townships north of Turtle valley have been surveyed and reported. All the land along the river to Fort Stevenson has been surveyed. This semi-official summary indicates plenty of land vacant east of the Missouri on and near the railroad and the river. West of the river the best land is taken up for six miles north, south and west of Mandan. Very few claims are taken west of that limit—not half a dozen west of range eighty-three. Land along the track is surveyed and reported as far west as range ninety (Eagle's Nest) inclusive. Very little railroad land has been sold

WEST OF THE RIVER.

It is held at $2.60 per acre cash or $3 per acre on five years' time at seven per cent. interest. All the points named on the railroad are stations, and good land can be secured at or near any one of them. Settlers can squat on unsurveyed land and take an even chance of their claims falling on government land or railroad land. On the river south of Bismarck there is nothing surveyed south of township 137. In the neighborhood of Pleasant valley the land will be surveyed next spring, and the year after the gap between that valley and Eagle's Nest will undoubtedly be completed. The Little Missouri is in the Bad Lands and will not be surveyed for many years. If it is a grazing country the fewer the surveys and settlers all the better for the cattle men. There is no timber distant from the banks of the streams.

PRICE OF LANDS.

Questions as to climate, rainfall, soil, market, temperature and land laws are answered elsewhere. The North Pacific railroad give special passenger and freight rates to settlers and land explorers. For special information correspond with Col. R. M. Newport, general land agent, St. Paul. The only land that can be bought within two miles of Bismarck ranges from $10 to $50 per acre. Beyond two miles it runs from $10 down to $2.50, decreasing in value as the distance increases Improved lands within five miles can be bought for $8, $10 and $15 per acre, and a very fine grade for the latter figure. There are always bargains that the more active inquirer can run down. The man with money sufficient to purchase improvements can get just what he wants, and he will not be gulled either. Men, who are not farmers, take government lands, and after a little experience in living in two places—town and country—are ready to sell out for the cost of their improvements and often less.

WOOD

has to be hauled from the Missouri river, as a rule. Dry woods sells in Bismarck at $5 per cord. Lignite coal, which makes a warm fire, retails for $4 50 per ton. It comes from Bly's mine west of Bismarck thirty-five miles. The first settlers on the railroad, distant from the river in either direction, use old railroad ties that are thrown away. The railroad also delivers wood at actual cost. The management, however, recommend lignite strongly, and shows by experiment that a ton of it is worth a cord and a third of wood The lignite can be had at $4.00 per ton by the car load anywhere in the district. Other mines can be developed, and the price of this fuel will be more likely to fall in value than advance. Good water can be found by digging from twenty to fifty feet, and a windmill will furnish an almost constant flow of the purest water for both domestic and stock purposes. Three hundred dollars will build a very comfortable home, and a man's own labor will build him a log stable for stock that will beat for comfort a frame that would cost five hundred dollars.

COST OF STOCK AND MACHINERY.

A fair pair of horses harnessed can be bought for $325; or a yoke of oxen for $110; a wagon for $75 or $85, according to rigging and payments; a sulkey breaking plow for $60, or a breaking walking plow $25: wooden harrow $14, or iron harrow $24; seeder for two horses $65; mower for two horses $80; harvester and binder, six foot cut, $300; cost of threshing per bushel, three to six cents; wooden pumps $15; cost of breaking, when hired, $3.50 per acre; back setting not considered necessary in this country; stubble plowing $1.50; land can be rented for $2 and $2.50 per acre; on shares for one-half the crop, if the landlord furnishes the seed; or one-third if the other party furnishes it; it costs $9 per acre to raise wheat; some more and some less on new land; on old about $7 per acre.

WAGES

of farm hands $30 per month and board; harvest hands $3 per day; common laborers $1.50 per day; carpenters $2.50 and $3.50 per day. Common lumber retails at $25 pe thousand; other grades in the usual proportion. Lumber comes from Minnesota. The farmers, at this time, can get for their wheat $1,50; oats 70 cents; potatoes $2; onions per bushel $3; butter forty cents; milk eight cents a quart; eggs thirty-five cents per dozen; chickens dressed one dollar a pair; all produce brings big prices. These prices, how ever, will not be maintained, but for several years the local demand here and west will keep them stiff; they will be ruled by the St. Paul market with the cost of transportation added to the producer's profits. Money is loaned freely on good real estate security at twelve per cent. Total tax rate in this county (Burleigh) is two per cent. with the court house and jail built.

SEASON FOR BREAKING LAND

is in May and June. Commence seeding in the spring as soon as the snow is off and two inches of frost out of the ground. The escaping frost thereafter supply the moisture that gives our spring wheat the Scotch fife variety, its splendid start. April showers are not necessary. May and June give the necessary rains. Wheat yield averages twenty bushels, but nearly everybody figures on getting twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre; oats fifty bushels, potatoes from seventy-five to two hundred bushels: turnips, onions and all kinds of garden vegetables as thick as they can grow. Cottonwood tree is the popular tree for transplanting. The young cottonwoods grow by the million on the Missouri river bottoms and can be pulled at a cost of seventy-five cents per thousand. The champion tree planter of Minnesota, Leonard B. Hodges, gets his cottonwoods from these bottoms. With proper cultivation there is no trouble in raising a grove of these cottonwoods on any quarter section of land in the district. Besides the government tender of 160 acres of free land as an inducement to plant trees, the Territory

EXEMPTS FROM TAXATION

for ten years every forty acres of land that embrace five acres of growing forest trees to the amount of one thousand dollars valuation. A well-to-do farmer who has 160 acres of land under cultivation with good buildings upon it, can plant twenty acres of trees in the centre of that farm, five on each forty, and his land and improvements will be exempted from taxation for ten years to the amount of $4,000. A farmer who gets his land for nothing, and is free from all taxes for a decade, ought to make farming pay in a locality where there is both a shipping and a domestic demand for his produce. There is no item that can be wrought out on a farm that adds a greater intrinsic value to it than a well cultured grove of forest trees. There are successful experiments in raising fruit trees in and around Bismarck, and by those who are experimenting, fruit culture is considered a certainty. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries grow abundantly in season. A greenhouse established in Bismarck in the fall of 1881, is furnishing for the holidays boxes of the finest lettuce and radishes and onions by the bunch, and many a dinner table in Bismarck with these vegetables and a basket of flowers from the same house, presents the appearance of a more tropical region. This greenhouse has far surpassed the financial expectations of the proprietor, and is behaving itself in every particular. Its success is sufficient answer to the exaggerated charges of a rigorous climate. A farmer with a team can get $4.00 and $4.50 per day freighting or working for the railroad company.

PRICES.

In Bismarck rents are high. A house of two rooms, $10 per month; three rooms, $12 and $15; four rooms, $15 and $20; five rooms, $20 and $25; business houses, $50 to $110; offices, $15 to 25; business lots from $500 to $3,500; residence lots, $25 to $300; good lots for either figure, the distance from the center of the town making the chief difference. It is no trouble to find a good residence location, as the topography of the town affords an almost unlimited number of pleasant sites. The cost of housekeeping is an item of interest to Bismarckers. Wood, $5.00 a cord; hard coal from Pennsylvania, $13.50 per ton; lignite, $3.50 and $4.50 per ton; female help, $20 per month; a house of four rooms, conveniently and neatly furnished costs about $400: flour from $3 to $5 (finest patent) per hundred: fresh beef fifteen cents per pound; pork, twelve cents: venison (in season) eight cents; oysters, sixty cents a quart; fresh fish from twelve to twenty-five cents per pound; coffee, twenty-five to forty cents a pound; tea, fifty cents; eggs, thirty-five cents; butter, thirty-five cents; cranberries, twelve and one-half cents a quart or $3 a bushel; crackers, twelve and a half cents a pound; apples, per barrel, $8; potatoes $2.00 per bushel.

The U. S. Signal Service.

The signal office in this city is a valuable acquisition, not only for the local record, but also for the meterological data supplied by telegraph through it from all over the northwest. The local reports, records of the office, are, and always will be, useful for the farmer, gardner, marketman and shipper in preparing or arranging for frost and the various kinds of weather incident to the different seasons of the year. At this office a complete record of the temperature, rainfall, snow, hail, frost, wind, presure of the air, dew point humidity, clouds and weather are kept. Five regular, besides seven special observations are taken regularly at five various fixed hours of the day. There are also several self-registering instruments which, unattended, keep watch day and night and point with unerring precision to the doings or the misdoings of

THE METEORIC ELEMENTS.

Complete records of all are kept by the observer so that reference to the past weather is only the consideration of a few moments.

But this is only one of a system of many stations not only extending over the United States, but through international interest and courtesy over the whole world, by which arrangement observations are taken simultaneously and comparisons made.

The day opens in the northwest at 5:26 a. m.; (Bismarck, or 7 a. m. Washington meridan time) when all observers have risen at their respective stations and with one accord record the weather and instruments at their stations and write out their reports in cipher messages. Presently the telegraphic instruments go a clicking, each station following the other in rapid but orderly succession over the wire. After arrival at Bismarck they are then transferred to the

WESTERN UNION OFFICE

which is open and in readiness to receive them, and there they join in the general rush of reports for the headquarters office at Washington. Once there they are reduced again to intelligible information and from that "indications" are theorized and telegraphed over the country and, in case of storms, warning of danger is telegraphed to the lake and sea coasts. Tri-daily these reports are sent from stations and all business on telegraph lines is temporarily suspended in their favor. Reports from Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory are received at and bulletined in this city and a summary of the night reports are published in the morning TRIBUNE, thus not only proving interesting as a reference, but useful in pointing out the prospective changes in the weather. For instance, by referring to the weather bulletin in

YOUR MORNING PAPER

you notice very mild or, on the contrary very cold weather in the region about Benton. Then you can safely expect that the same conditions will pass apparently as a warm or a cold wave, as the case may be, over the eastern station, successively, and reach you in the course of from eight to twenty hours. The fact is that storms and weather condition move almost uniformly from west to east in this latitude and are often traced to the Atlantic seas, and even from the Pacific. There are also other facts useful to consider in consulting weather reports that can not be condensed in a popular statement of this kind and there are many scientific details entering into the practice of making forecasts of the weather as furnished by the signal service: but the one pointed out is so illustrative and can, it is believed, be made of so much practical use by the merest novice, that it is especially pointed out for the benefit of the public whether in the interest of the "tramp" in making out his route or the railroad company to its time table.

THE WEATHER.

Record of Rainfall, Temperature, and Velocity of the Wind for Bismarck Since 1875--Interesting Comparisons.

WIND. Total Miles.

DATA.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
January	6408	5319	4509	6535	5599	7599	5601
February	5715	5461	3965	5471	5330	8884	5658
March	7513	6217	6261	8753	7506	8737	3614
April	8549	6571	6218	10862	8804	10575	6192
May	7480	6280	5287	9091	8707	10596	8662
June	6196	6989	5631	7606	7437	7932	6917
July	5974	5807	6184	7164	6846	7830	8618
August	5727	6654	6111	5711	6067	8586	7910
September	5518	4573	6473	7103	6871	8238	7218
October	7599	5939	5835	8151	8720	8074	6359
November	6109	4760	7696	6187	6324	8085	7679
December	5801	5210	5446	6941	7131	7476	5900
Annual Sums and Means	78634	69812	71006	88608	85842	102212	80216

RAINFALL Inches.

DATA.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
January	1 13	0 78	1 64	0 00	0 15	0 30	0 69
February	1 32	1 45	0 19	0 26	0 82	0 16	0 78
March	2 06	3 27	0 77	1 46	0 58	0 69	0 45
April	4 22	2 77	1 32	5 71	2 60	3 65	1 02
May	3 40	5 74	4 15	3 15	3 67	2 76	2 27
June	5 02	1 24	4 60	2 78	4 97	2 32	4 11
July	1 54	1 48	2 52	1 17	4 27	2 02	1 28
August	2 89	6 55	0 35	2 79	2 69	4 82	2 93
September	1 85	5 67	0 11	0 67	0 07	0 72	2 52
October	2 37	30	0 94	1 45	1 35	0 27	0 51
November	1 33	86	0 10	0 21	0 16	0 87	0 35
December	0 39	0 87	0 69	0 58	1 28	1 17	6 01
Annual Sums and Means	27 52	30 98	17 68	20 23	22 61	19 75	16 97

TEMPERTURE Mean

DATA.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
January	8 9	7 9	6 3	17 6	8 8	14 8	1 3
February	5 9	4 8	26 5	28 0	0 2	14 7	9 6
March	15 3	13 1	19 0	40 4	24 2	19 7	23 7
April	33 9	40 3	40 4	47 6	47 1	36 4	37 9
May	56 1	56 0	56 9	50 5	55 7	59 5	60 9
June	60 9	61 4	57 0	66 1	65 1	64 1	66 3
July	69 3	70 3	70 9	73 6	70 6	69 5	72 4
August	66 2	68 0	69 7	72 1	67 1	66 6	70 1
September	56 1	53 7	60 5	54 7	55 1	55 4	52 8
October	42 7	40 7	42 3	39 8	48 7	42 3	40 5
November	17 1	18 3	28 6	20 4	28 2	19 7	24 2
December	20 1	6 8	29 1	14 1	1 2	3 6	35 5
Annual Sums and Means	35 3	36 8	42 3	45 1	39 6	38 9	40 4

C. CRAMER, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. Army.
U. S. Signal Office, Bismarck, D. T., October 11, 1881.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city. 23-49

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM,
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Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to
GEO PEOPLES & Co., Bismarck, D. T.
JNO. THOMPSON & Co., Standing Rock.

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The World's Demand and Supply Agency and Business Directory supplies all wants and furnishes the address of any manufacturer, dealer, professional, agriculturist, tradesman, company, person, laborer or employe

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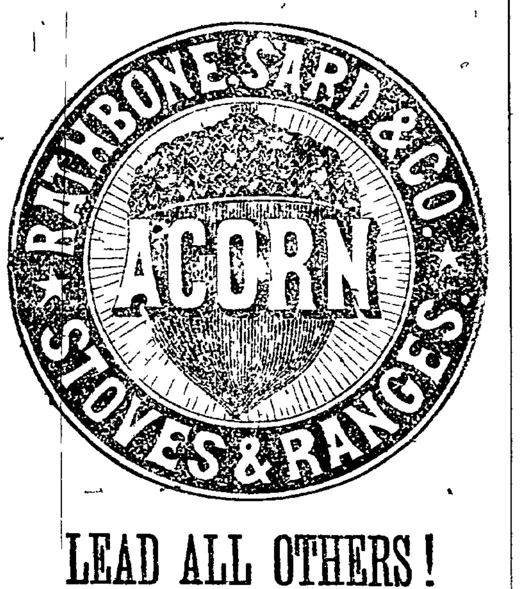
Help furnished and situations procured. Call on or address The World's Demand and Supply Agency in furniture store, near postoffice, Bismarck, D. T. Under the direction of Frs. E. Simons.

GET THE BEST!



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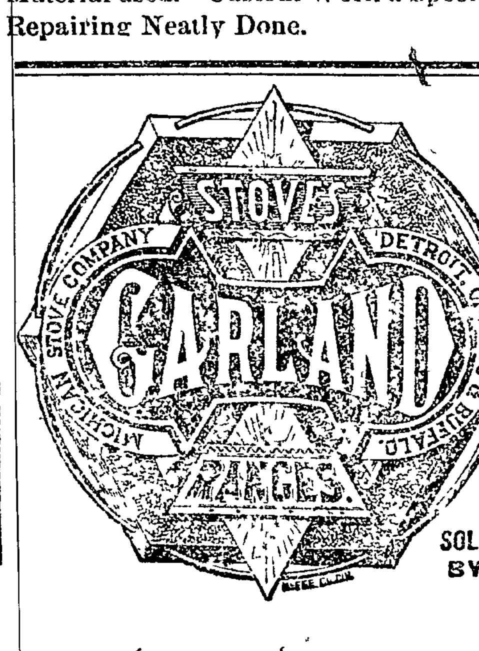

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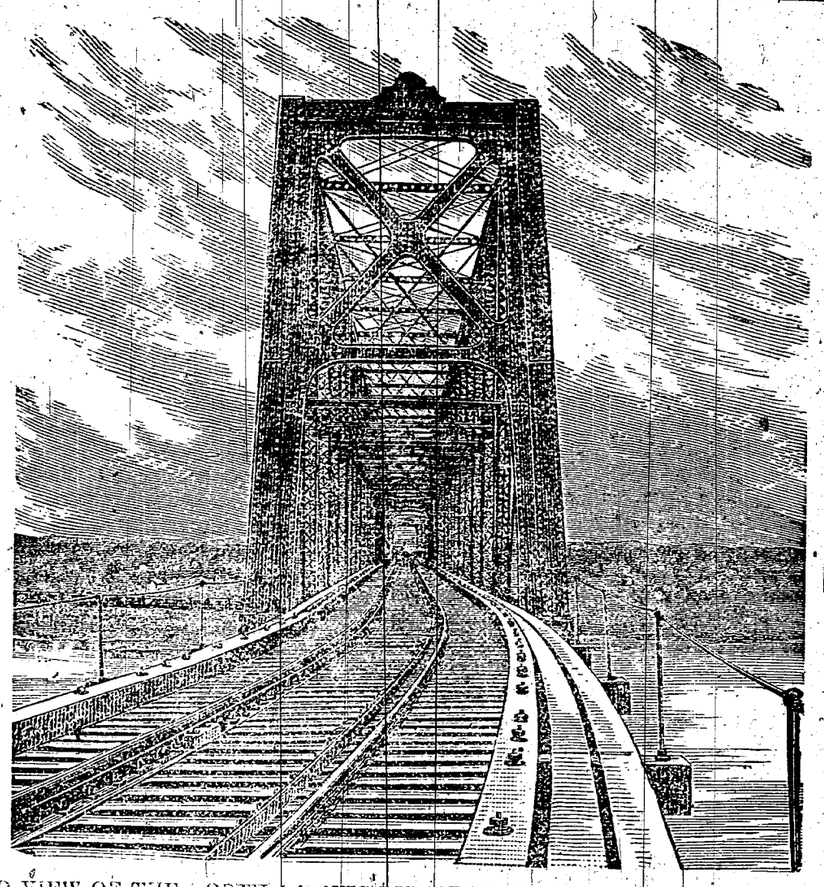
How Work Is Progressing on One of the Finest Bridges in the Country.

An Institution Costing $1,000,000 That Will be Worth ten Times That Amount to Bismarck.

Prospect of the Structure Being Ready For Trains to Cross by the 1st of October.



END VIEW OF THE NORTH PACIFIC BISMARCK BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI

The High Bridge.

The Bismarck bridge is assuming noticeable proportions. The spanning of the treacherous Missouri river with a high bridge is no small undertaking but the North Pacific, the great highway across the continent, saw that in a few years it would be absolutely necessary, the enormous traffic even now requiring the constant activity of a transfer boat with a capacity of six cars. Little over a year ago work was begun. The Missouri river at this point is nearly two-thirds of a mile wide, with the channel changing from one side to the other, sometimes in the course of a day. The first move on the part of chief engineer Morison, of the bridge, was to construct a dike on the Eads plan, confining the channel to 1,200 feet on the Bismarck or bluff side. This having been done work was commenced on the bridge proper. The line was run and men and engineers commenced active operations last spring. The contract for the masonry was let to Messrs. Saulpaugh & Co., and the superstructure to the Detroit bridge and iron company. The bridge consists of three spans, 400 feet long each, and a short span at each end 125 feet long.

FOUNDATION FOR THE PIERS

was found by caisson about fifty-five feet beneath low water mark, and the bridge is about sixty feet above ordinary water level. This will allow steamboats to pass under without removing or cutting off their smoke stacks.

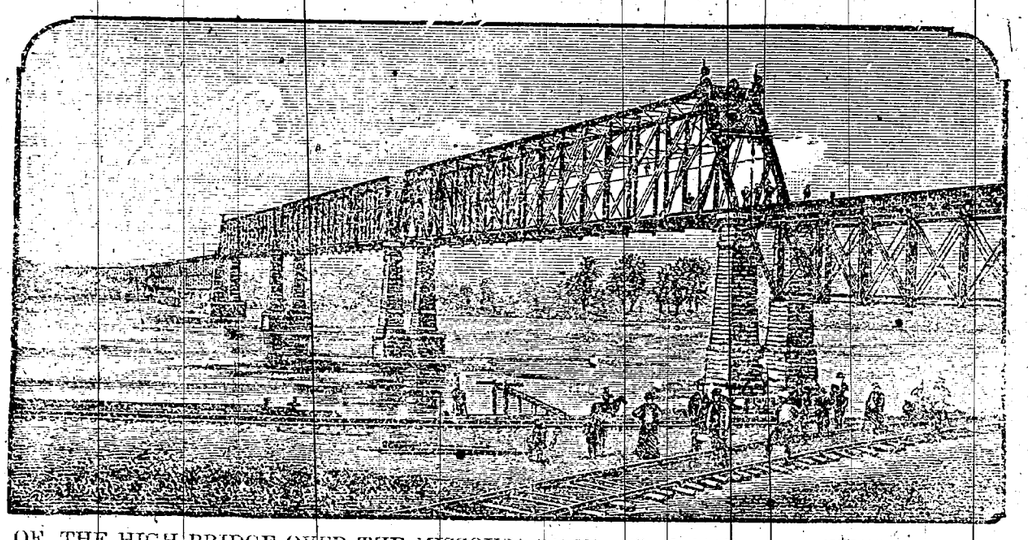
The eastern abutment is now finished. Pier number one is finished: pier number two has twenty feet of masonry yet to build and the granite is all on the ground. Pier three is being sunk to its foundation, and has about six feet yet to go. It will be completed in two weeks, and the masonry on both three and four will be finished above high water before the spring break-up. The piles for the foundation of pier four are all driven, and the platform of timber is now being built. The foundation of this pier is made by driving piles to the depth of thirty-one feet in the sand, on which is placed a heavy platform of timber, the spaces being filled in with concrete. All timbers and piles are below low water mark, and will therefore never decay. The foundation for the west side short span is completed. The approach to the bridge from the east side is completed, and trains now run to the bridge. The approach necessitated the removal of 85,000 yards of earth. The superstructure material is arriving and work on the spans will be commenced in a few days. Trains will cross the bridge to the west side in October.

ON THE MANDAN SIDE.

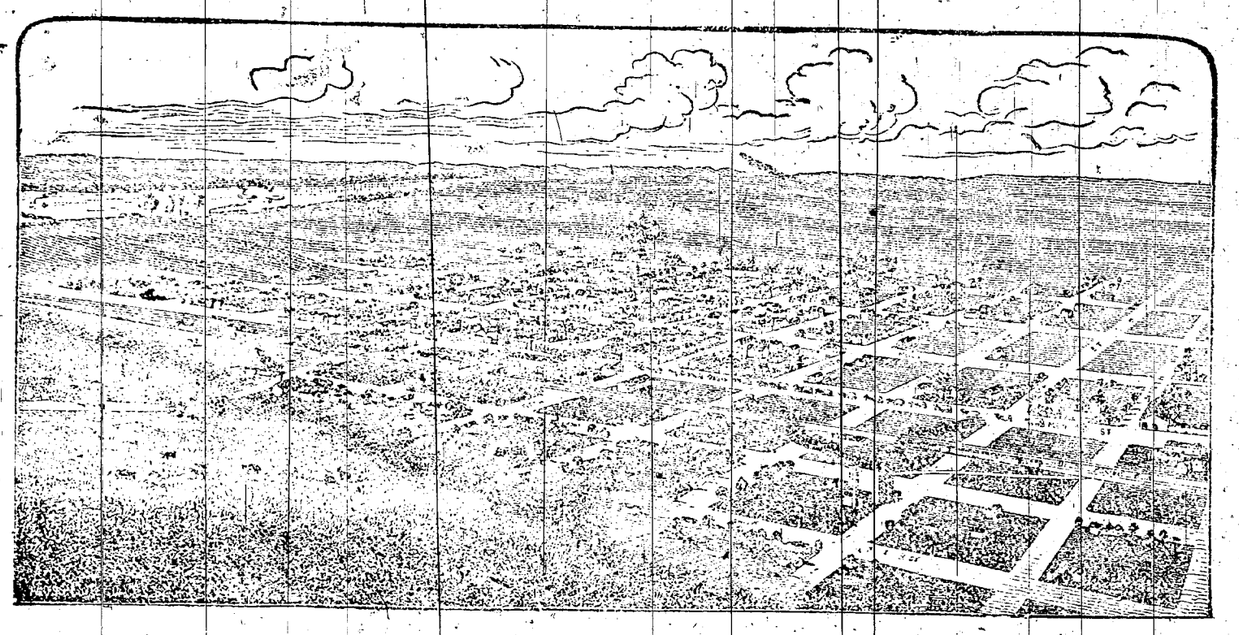
Messrs. Bellows, Fogerty & Co. are busily engaged with steam shovels etc., in the building of the embankment reaching from the bottom land with the maximum grade to the trestle work which will begin about 1,600 feet from the iron bridge. This trestle work will be about sixty-five feet high, and Messrs. Winston Bros. have already commenced driving piles which will form the foundation of the trestle. The trestle work will be protected from the ice and spring floods by means of an artificial embankment on each side, which is now being built. These embankments are being built about fifty feet each side of the trestle work, the intention being safety. Over 2,000 carloads of stone have already been placed in the river in the shape of rip-rapping to protect the banks, and eight or ten thousand more car loads will be used on the dyke.

The bridge when completed will be one of the finest in the world and will cost over $1,000,000.

NOTE—The cuts herewith were made especially for the TRIBUNE last spring from pictures of very similar bridges on the Missouri river. Since they were made the style of the piers have been changed. They will be solid granite 15-65 feet instead of pairs as represented.



SIDE VIEW OF THE HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI RIVER AT BISMARCK NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



BIRDS' EYE VIEW OF BISMARCK, TAKEN DECEMBER, 1879.

THE COMING BOOM.

The history of Fargo for the past three years will be repeated at Bismarck during the next three. Already the low wash of the coming tide that will transform Bismarck from a collection of cheap wooden structures into a city of substantially built brick is upon us.

The excavation is already made for a three story brick block 50x80, with basement 50x50, on the corner of First and Main streets. The building will be arranged with two stores below, and the upper stories will be arranged for a hotel. The cost of the building will be about $10,000.

A building 50x100, three stories, on the corner of Main and Third streets, is also under contract, and the First National bank has purchased the corner Main and Second, and will erect a brick building for the bank.

Justus Bragg and M. H. Jewell, of the TRIBUNE, will build a brick 50x80, two stories and full size basement, on Fourth between Main and Meigs, commencing as soon as the excavation can be made.

L. N. Griffin will build a store 25x100 brick on the site of the old Capitol Hotel building.

Malloy Brothers will build a brick on the corner of Main and Fifth; and Joseph Hare will build of the same material on the present site of the Le Bon Ton restaurant.

Capt. J. W. Raymond, president of the Bank of Bismarck, Asa Fisher and others will build residences this year.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, Md., who visited this region for his health last fall, was so well pleased with it that he purchased a block of lots on the railroad addition, and has already given orders for the construction of ten cottages, costing about $1,000 each. They will be rented or sold on the building association plan.

Above will be found a cut of Bismarck as it appeared in December, 1879. Since then many new buildings have been erected—over 250 this season. In the immediate vicinity of the Episcopal church, for instance, which stands alone in the cut, John Davidson, Bismarck agent for the North Pacific, this season erected a dwelling costing about $2,500; Frank J. Call, a residence costing about the same; M. P. Slattery, a residence costing $2,000; Mrs. Clausen, a residence costing $1,800. The eastern portion of the town has also been extended wonderfully.

In 1874 the population of the proposed territory of North Dakota was estimated at 7,000. It is now upwards of 60,000 and rapidly increasing.

THE GREAT SKIN REMEDY.

COLE'S Carbolisalve

is the best external remedy known. It immediately relieves the pain of burns and scalds, and will cure the worst case without leaving a scar.

IT POSITIVELY CURES

piles, fever sores, indolent ulcers, scald head, tetter, boils, sore breasts, swollen glands, inflamed sore eyes, cuts, flesh wounds, chaps, chafes, chilblains, poisons, scalp eruptions, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp.

Caution—Get Cole's Carbolisalve. Do not be deceived by inferior preparations. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green.

Small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 75 cents. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co, Bismarck, and Bingenheimer Bros., Mandan.

3-29

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Livery & Feed Stable,

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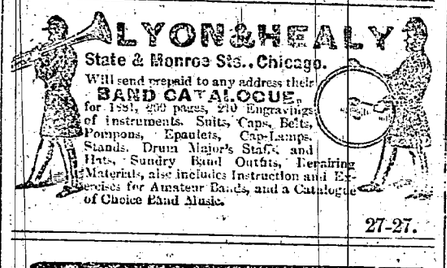
Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.



27-27.

PILES

ANAKESIS

DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY

Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, *prepaid*, by mail. Samples sent *free* to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS

50y1

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 17, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 9 a.m., on the 25th day of January, 1882, viz:

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

d. s., number 429, filed July 8th, 1881, alleging settlement on the same day for the south half of n. w. quarter: N. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 8, tp. 139, n. range 71 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and the cultivation of said tract, viz: John VanDeusen, Richard Bosfield, Alfred Birchett, Jr., and J. D. Thompson, al of Kidder county; postoffice address, Jamestown.

29-33 JOHN A. REA, Register.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER,

THE LARGEST

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

In the Northwest

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens & Trimmings,

82 Jackson St.,

St. Paul, Minn.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

Connecticut	$ 1,483,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	29,000,000
Traders	859,000
La Confiance	5,660,000
Hamburg - Magdeburg	833,000
Hamburg Bremen	1,234,000
German-American	2,619,000

49tf. F. J. CALL, Agent.

$25 TO $50 DAY

can easily be made by using the celebrated

Victor Well Auger and Rock Boring machinery,

in any part of the country.

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. They are operated by either man, horse or steam power, and bore very rapid. They range in size from three inch to four and one-half feet in diameter, and will bore to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone coal, slate, hard pan gravel, lava, builders' serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. We contract for prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals; also for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds.

☞ Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Address

Western Machinery Supply Depot,

511 Walnut street, St. Louis, U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this. 13-1y.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

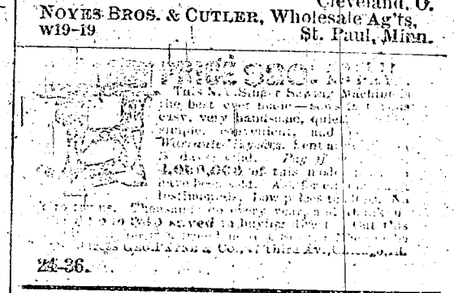
Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere at $1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's., Cleveland, O.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, St. Paul, Minn.

W19-19



24-26.

The People of

DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. RY.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

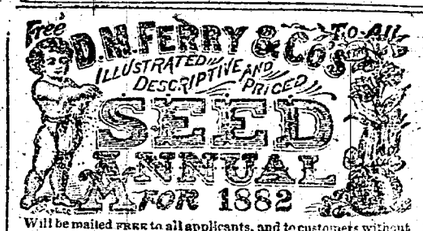
ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

☞ When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 500 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. *Michigan* grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the *Territories* than those grown farther South. We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardeners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9 26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Station.	Temperature.	Direction of Winds.	Velocity of Wind.	State of the Weather
Bismarck	29	NW	Fresh	Clear
Ft. Stevenson	30	NW	Fresh	Clear
Ft. Buford	31	SW	Light	Fair
Ft. Keogh	32	SW	Fresh	Clear
Ft. Custer	37	NE	Light	Cloudy
Ft Benton	32		Fresh	Clear
Deadwood	32	SW	Calm	Clear
Helena	40	NW	Fresh	Clear

C. CRAMER
Sargeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Local Item.

The county board meets again to-day.

Riyer men predict a good stage of water for next year.

It is said the Fargo Argus cleared $2,000 out of their holiday edition.

No snow yet in the Missouri valley. The little flurry yesterday melted as fast as it came.

Geo. P. Flannery sold several more of those desirable lots in the new railroad addition yesterday.

Who ever saw nicer winter weather? No snow, no clouds, and the thermometer above freezing every day.

Jack Waldron says he saw no country he liked better than this during his eastern trip unless it was Chicago.

Joseph Dietrich has "caught on" to the extent of half a dozen of those cheap lots for sale by Emmons in William's addition.

"Skip" Dean has placed the N. P. shop artists at work washing up the new business car, "Yellowstone."—Brainard Tribune.

The livery stables are well supplied with elegant new cutters, but as cutters were not made for bare ground, they are as yet or little use.

Bismarck boasts two things at least, unknown in any other city in Dakota, viz: a free reading room, and large and excellent greenhouses.

The friends of Billy Mack should bear in mind that he and his charming wife, Miss Edith Valentine, will receive a benefit at the Opera House Friday night.

Barnum offers $25,000 premium for the handsomest woman, and the offer stands open until the first of February. Bismarck girls should declare themselves.

The new store building of Joseph Hare on the north side of the track is for rent. It is a good location, and some one will eventually get rich on that very spot.

The Casselton Reporter is mad. It says: "If the chap who is helping himself to our Bismarck coal will leave the barrels so that we can return them to their owners, we will be everlastingly obliged to him. (Damum.)"

W. H. Davenport sends the Tribuns a hanger and copy of daily theatre programme from which it may be inferred that Davenport is not only delighting Fargo audiences with a good show, but is becoming extremely popular as manager of the Coliseum.

The Fargo Republican says: "Mr. Bly has sold his interest in the Headquarters to Messrs. Lamont & Scott, the present managers, for $50,000. Mr. Bly proposes, next spring, to erect a palatial structure for a new hotel in National Park, and if such a venture can be made to pay, it is safe to predict abundant success for this prince of hotel men."

The week of prayer, which evangelical churches throughout Christendom have come to so generally observe at the opening of every year, is being observed by union meetings in the Presbyterian church. The attendance is good and better than would have been expected, and is increasing. Let them still largely increase. They hold just one hour, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock.

In speaking of the Fargo Argus, holiday edition the Casselton Reporter says it was about the size and heft of an old-fashioned bed quilt, profusely illustrated with business buildings and residences of Fargo and Moorhead, running over with mammoth advertisements from the live business men of both towns, and constituted a pretty good immigration document to scatter broad-cast through the country.

A Boom for Bismarck.

The Bismarck green houses were established in the fall of 1881 by Major E. M. Fuller, formerly from Massachusetts, but for two years past a resident of Dakota. Thorough and complete construction, to guard against severe cold and windy nights, and protection from hail, was the object in view and attained. The sides are constructed of ten and fourteen inch hollow brick walls, under ground, the houses standing side by side, sixty feet in length and eight feet wide in the clear, running north and south. At the south end is a neat and substantial brick potting room and office, in the basement of which is the heating apparatus, a Hitching's boiler, heated by lignite coal from Bly's mine. This boiler holds 250 gallons of water, which circulates through four inch pipes, two rows of which extend around each green house under the benches, consisting of a flow and return pipe, the water soon as it cools returning to the boiler to be reheated and journey out again. At the north end is a frame dwelling over a commodious brick cellar, which is intended eventually as a store room for florists' goods and seeds and general delivery room, though at present occupied by the proprietor as a dwelling house. There is a well of pure soft water in the basement, and a force pump supplies all the water required in every part of the establishment through connecting hose. This is the only institution of the kind in Dakota territory, and reflects great credit to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Fuller, who has invested $4,000 in the enterprise,—so sure was he of success. The result is, that it has paid expenses from the first, and will be financially a success without doubt. A large invoice of hot bed sash have just arrived, which will cover a thousand feet of ground, to be used for raising early vegetable plants in the spring. The people of Bismarck have just cause to be proud of this institution, and show by their patronage that they intend to sustain it, as the demand is constantly ahead of the supply.

A Permanent Landing.

Engineer Morison says he doesn't know on the whole Missouri river a better point for a permanent steamboat landing than immediately below the new North Pacific bridge. It is is understood that the railroad company will take advantage of this fact and build a stone warehouse for river trade.

First Newspaper in North Dakota.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE was the first paper established in North Dakota. It made its appearance July 6, 1873, as a seven column folio, published weekly. That winter its size was reduced to four columns, and it was published on a quarter medium Gordon jobber. The next spring it was enlarged to a five column folio and has continued to gain in size and position from that day to this. April 26, 1881, the TRIBUNE appeared as a daily. It receives the full associated press dispatches, and whether it is on the road to prosperity can be judged from the appearance of the paper. It is certainly published in a city whose business men have intelligence, energy and capital sufficient to enable them to lay the foundation of a great city—the metropolis of the Northwest.

A Prophecy Nearly Fulfilled.

April 15, 1874, the TRIBUNE said: "Northern Pacific investments will in the end prove to be all that they were recommended to be. It is unfortunate that so many of the stockholders are not able to hold their bonds, and are forced to dispose of them at what they can get, for the time is coming, and at no distant day, when these bonds will be worth a premium. Let the bondholders keep up their coupons a little longer. Could they examine the country and watch its rapid development, or consider the value of the grant of land owned by the Northern Pacific company, they would have no fears for the future or question the value of their investment."

Brick

The Bismarck Brick company will make next season 25,000 bricks per day or 150,000 a week. The retail price per M at kiln $10.50; in quantity $8.50 per M at kiln. Two three story bricks and two two stories, each fifty feet front, will be built next summer from brick from this yard.

Roads.

The English historian, Dr. Freeman, told the elegant folks of Utica, N. Y., the other day hat they were classical in all respects save one—good roads. If the great Dr. could see our Dakota roads he would say they were equal to those of Rome and not a nickel out of the people's pockets. Judge us by our roads, and our rank would be unequaled. Perfect roads!

A Dairy Farm.

The Steele farm will hereafter be known as the Great Dairy farm on the line of the North Pacific. Steele is now filling his ice house and has already bought 100 cows. Butter and cheese will be his specialities and a refrigerator car, expressly built for the purpose, will carry the product. He will also put in a hennery. The age of the egg will be known to the purchaser.

Our Big Farms.

They are not many, and that is our luck The Troy farm is the largest—11,000—but not in a compact body: the government sections intervene; Steele farm—six thousand acres—but not all contiguous; the Clarke farm, 2,200 acres: the McLean & Macnider farm, 640 acres, and the Hayes farm 800 acres.

Country Tributary.

Ed. Hackett returned Saturday from the Mouse river country with a thousand pounds of pickerel, a few dozen red squirrels, bunches of grass, volunteer oats and cotton weed. He and his two sons and Chas. Jones all located claims, including one that takes a fine water power. There is a fall of eight feet in the Mouse within three hundred feet. The stream at that point is sixty-four feet wide, twelve to eighteen inches deep, and with banks twenty feet high. The river is heavily skirted with oak, ash and elm trees, not a cottonwood in sight. The valley is wide, and the whole country explored is represented as a paradise for the farmer. Hackett's location is near the mouth of Wintering river in McHenry country (see map). Hackett returns in about two weeks.

Religion and School.

Whatever may be the advantages and prospects of Bismarck in a business point of view, they do not overshadow its religious interests. All new towns in the west have at the start a certain degree of license, incident to the presence of a large floating population. But in time this floating population passes on, and gives place to the citizens who come to stay, bringing means, culture and religious tone. The residents of Bismarck have always been a law-abiding class of people, and to-day they will compare favorably in respect of enlightenment and religious feeling with any city in the west. Christian missionaries came in with first settlers, and now there are five well organized and well supported churches. The Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist churches all have elegan commodious places of worship, and the Baptists are taking steps to build at an early date. The schools are under efficient management and well attended. Besides the public schools, in which instruction is as thorough as anywhere, the school conducted by the sisters connected with the Catholic church is not behind any in point of efficiency, and is deservedly well patronized. The educational and religious interests of this city are eminently worthy of consideration by those thinking of Bismarck as a future home.

Painted Woods.

So named by the Indians. It was neutral ground, where the medicine men of all tribes went to get their medicine. They painted the trees, to symbolize the ground. The name now describes a portion of Burleigh county, that was settled in advance of the surveys. It is a rich country that will soon have the advantage of both water and rail transportation.

Emigrant Rates to Bismarck.

The published emigrant rates from Chicago over any railroad to Bismarck is $1.62 per hundred pounds or $120 for a car load. To Steele, Kidder county, $115.50 per car load. To Mandan $1.70 per hundred pounds or $125 per car load: To Pleasant Valley, (Dickinson) $140 for a car load or $1.96 for a hundred pounds. These rates apply to household goods, second hand farm machinery and wagons and live stock, properly included in the outfit of intending settlers, but does not include general merchandise, lumber, provisions or grain (unless intended for seed or for feeding animals in transit.) When a car contains live stock, one man will be passed free to take care of it.

Thirteen Thousand Farms.

Burleigh county, with a farmer on each quarter section, 160 acres, would have thirteen thousand farmers. That's her destiny

Timber.

There are about eight thousand acres of timber land in Burleigh county. It should be husbanded for the settler.

Round House.

The present round house at Bismarck will be replaced next summer, by a large brick structure that will be a credit to the "metropolis."

Crazy as a Loon.

Special Correspondence to the Daily Tribune:

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 29.—The case of James A. Emmons was called this morning by Judge Galloway. The first witness was Jerry Duane. On being sworn, he was asked by the judge:

"Mr. Duane, where do you reside?"

Witness—"At Bismarck, your honor."

Judge—"Are you acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Emmons?"

Witness—"I am, your honor."

Judge—"What is your opinion as to the sanity of the defendant?"

Witness—"Well, your honor, I have known the defendant for a good many years. There was a time when people thought that Jimmy would come to something, but he got so many irons in the fire and built so many air castles that his irons all got burned and his castles all fell, and then he got to be the father of

A BRIGHT, SHINING SUN.

But, poor man, his sun finally set, and ever since his sun went down he has been walking around in darkness, and I don't consider him responsible for what he says or does."

The next witness was James Pillum.

Judge—"Mr. Pillum, where do you reside?"

Witness—"In northern Dakota."

Judge—"What is your occupation?"

Witness—"I am a conductor on the North Pacific railroad."

Judge—"Are you acquainted with the defendant, James Emmons?"

Witness—"I am, sir."

Judge—"What is your opinion as to the sanity of the defendant?"

Witness—"My opinion is that he is insane."

Judge—"Well, sir, what do you base your opinion on?"

Witness—"Well, your honor, Mr. Emmons was on my train one time going from Fargo to Bismarck. We got snowbound and were on the way several days, and Mr. Emmons acted so strange that the passengers took a vote as to the sanity of Mr. Emmons, and it was unanimously carried that he was insane. So I thought what everybody said must be so."

TARE'S TESTIMONY.

The next witness, Mr. Tare, on being sworn testified as follows:

Judge—"Mr. Tare, where do you reside?"

Witness—"In Bismarck."

Judge—"Are you acquainted with the defendant?"

Witness—"Yes, your honor."

Judge—"Well, sir, do you or do you not think that Mr. Emmons is responsible for what he says?"

Witness—"I do not think him responsible for what he says."

Judge—"Why not, sir?"

Witness—"Well, your honor, I was a juror on a case where Mr. Emmons claimed he had paid Mr. Watson $100 for liquor l cense and that Mr. Watson had never paid him back, for which he sued Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson swore that he had paid it back, and Mr. Emmons swore he had not. It was left to the jury, and they came to the conclusion that Mr. Emmons was not responsible for what he said, and did not know whether Mr. Watson had paid him or not; so I think if everybody believes he is crazy it must be so."

THE FINDING.

"Well, boys, as you all seem to think that Jimmy is "off" I will have to think so, too, and acquit him for saying what he did about the commissioners. Poor fellow! He has been shooting at dead ducks all his life."

[Signed] JUDGE GALLOWAY.

When the funny man of a London paper writes a good joke the editorial staff is called up, oysters served, and the paper don't appear that day. And it is a noteworthy fact that no London paper has missed a publication day for ten years back.

$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. 21-21.

Notice of Take Deposition.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss.—In District court, Third Judicial District. L. C. Black, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Thompsno, defendant.

To Isaac Thompson, above named defendant:

You will please take notice that the deposition of L. C. Black and others, witnesses for the plaintiff in the above entitled action, will be taken by J. R. Foraker, Esq., notary public, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to administer oaths therein, at his office in the city of Cincinnati, southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in the county of Hamilton, and state of Ohio, on the 3rd day of December, 1881; at two o'clock of the afternoon of that day, and to adjourn from day to day if necessary; said deposition to be used upon upon the trial of said action in said court.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., the 2d day of November, 1881. FLANNERY & WETHERBY
W22-22 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry therof, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. viz:

Achibald McDonald.

Pre-emption D. S. No. 312, filed June 16, 1880, alleging settlement June 12, 1880, for the n.w. quarter section 30, tp. 139 n. 78, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: James McDonald, George Hay, Daniel L. Faulkner and Alex. McCaskill, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.
26-31 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., November 16, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the seventeenth day of December, 1881, at nine o'clock a. m., viz:

EDWIN VAN DEUSEN.

D. S. Number 421 filed June 16, 1881, and alleging settlement the same day for the south-east quarter of section 34, township 140, north range 71 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation upon said tract, viz.: H. B. Niley, Alfred Birchett, John Van Deusen and John Williamson, all of Kidder county, D. T. JOHM A. REA, Register.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. In district court, county of Burleigh, ss. In Third judicial district.

J. W. Raymond, plaintiff, vs. Edward Curran, defendant, summons:

The territory of Dakota sends greeting: To Edward Curran, defendant, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which will be filed, in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber's, at their office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents ($148.75), besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 9th day of July, 1881. FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Plaintiff's attorneys, Bismarck.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in my office on the 11th day of July, 1881. E. N. COREY, Clerk District Court.
23-31

Territory of Dakota, In district court, Burleigh county, ss. in third Judicial, district court.

Lucy A. Plum, plaintiff, vs. George Plum, defendant. Summions.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting. To George Plum, defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court for said Burleigh county and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck in said county within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service,

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 24th day of September, A. D., 1881.

JOHN A. STOYELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck, D. T.
25-32

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., December 22, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James Reynolds of Kidder county against John W. Watts for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 361, dated June 13, 1881, upon the southeast ¼ of section 12, township 139 north, range 72 west, in Kidder county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of February, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.
w29-34

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., November 30.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Michael McLaughlin against James W. Watts for abandoning his homestead entry No. 343, dated May 31, 1881, upon the northeast quarter of section 12, township 139 north, range 72 west, in Kidder county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of January, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
E. M. BROWN, Receiver. 26-31

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 5, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof under section 2.301, revised statutes, at 10 a. m. on the ninth day of January, 1882, viz:

JOHN P. GANNON.

H. E. No. 262, made the 17th day of March, 1881, for the northwest quarter of section 14, township 139 n range 78 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Patrick Murry, William Nelson, postoffice address Clarke, D.T.; Peter Klapprick, Elmors A. Gould, postoffice address Bismarck, D. T., all of Burleigh county. JOHN A. REA,
w27 32 Register.

No ice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 29th, 1881

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has file notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1882, at 10 oclock a. m., viz

LOUIS NOTEMEYER.

pre-emption d. s. No 258, filed September 20th, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, section 28, township 138 n. r 80, and names the following as his witnesses to to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Adam Mann, Henry Saulsbury, Wm S. D. Smith and Frederick Burke, all of Burleigh county D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA,
30.35 Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck Dakota, December 28th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at two o'clock p.m., January 28th, 1882, as provided in the acts of March 3, 1877 and March 27, 1878, viz:

JOHN NICHOLS, JR.,

homestead entry No. 111, for the w ½ of n. e ¼ n. ½ of s. e ¼ sec. 14, tp. 139, n., range 81 w, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz. Nelson Cook, Wm. Cook, Mores Hoatt and Philip Henry, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice address Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA,
30-35 Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., December 24, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on Saturday, the 28th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz.

JACOB A. FIELD,

homestead entry No. 40, for the n w ¼ sec. 10, tp. 138, r 79 w. and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Lamont O. Stevens, Nathaniel E. Skelton, F. J. Call and C. S. Weaver, all of Burleigh county, D T, postoffice address Bismarck. JOHN A. REA,
30-35 Register.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles W. Freede. I did on the 18th day of November, 1881, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Charles W Freede of, in, and to that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the city of Bismarck county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, known and described as follows: Lot number ten, (10) in block number sixty-four, (64) according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismark, D. T. Which said piece or parcel of land I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the court house in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 2d day of January, 82, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day in order to satisfy the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, besides interest and costs, due on said execution.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Sheriff of Burleigh county.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. 27-33

Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR WM HALL S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 4ly eow

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